The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FINANCIAL.

City of Chicago Bonds
FOR SALE.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, July 26, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, Aug. 10, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of all or any portion of 95 City of Chicago Municipal Bonds of $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1876, and due July 1, 1896, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1, in New York. Interest has accrued from July 1, 1876, and bids must be made accordingly.

These bonds are issued in conformity with law, to retire a like amount which matured July 1, 1876.

Proposals must be addressed to the City Comptroller, and indorsed "Proposals for City Bonds." The City reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids received.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

MORTGAGE LOANS
At lowest rates, on Chicago property.
J. H. REED,
New York.
JOHN H. AVERY,
159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

8 Per Cent.
Money to loan on Chicago real estate at 8 per cent. Low commissions. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

7 PER CENT.
Large loans on choice, improved, city property at SEVEN; $15,000 at 7½; $14,000 at 8; $8,000 at 8; $2,500 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON,
107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

15 Per Cent Discount
on all Garments ordered of us during July and August.
ELY & CO.,
ARTISTIC TAILORS,
Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN HOMES.
Highwood, Highland Park, Ravenia, and Winnetka, less than cost of house. No charge for lot to families who want home. Have built at present ruinously low prices, and as we own adjoining property are willing to make loss to have them occupied immediately, so can keep on building. Dare you trust your children in Chicago? Look at the fearful rate of mortality among them.
MEARS & CO., 47 Reaper Block.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.
At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper..........Thursday, Aug. 24
SOMERSET, Western..........Wednesday, Sept. 6
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

National Line of Steamships.
New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
EGYPT, July 29, 11:30 a m | THE QUEEN, Aug. 12, 10 am
ITALY....Aug. 5, 3 p m | SPAIN.....Aug. 19, 3 p.m
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE, Saturday, Aug. 5, 3 p. m.
Cabin passage, $60, $70, and $80 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
4 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Aug. 3
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Aug. 10
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabins, $50, $65 and $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $90 to $125, currency. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
RYE BEACH, N. H.,
Will be opened June 1 for the Season of 1876.
GEO. G. LONGEE, Proprietor.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN OUTFITS.
We are prepared to furnish complete outfits for campaign clubs at short notice. Uniforms, Banners, Transparencies, Flags, Badges, &c., &c.
A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,
118 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.
☞ Send for circulars.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

POLITICAL.

Important Meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee.

The Prominent Features of the Plan of the Campaign.

Mr. Orth Withdraws from the Gubernatorial Contest in Indiana.

Horace Greeley's Denunciation of Tilden's Share in Election Frauds.

The Congressional Aspirants in the First District—Who and What They Are.

Why the District Should Go Republican in November.

Gen. Singleton's Views on the Claims of the Tildenites to Reform.

The Impossibility of a New York Democratic Politician to Be a Reformer.

Republican Camp-Fires Blazing Brightly Throughout the City.

IN GENERAL.

GOV. HAYES.

VISITED BY INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—Nine car-loads of excursionists from Indianapolis, Ind., including 130 uniformed members of the Hayes Escort Guards of Indianapolis, arrived in Columbus this evening at 7 o'clock, and were received at the depot by a band. Subsequently the Guards engaged in a torchlight procession on the streets. Assembling in front of the Capitol at 9 o'clock, Gen. Beatty, of this city, introduced Enos B. Reed, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Reed presented the Club to Gov. Hayes, whose appearance on the stand was greeted with great applause. Gov. Hayes spoke as follows:

GOV. HAYES' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, MY FRIENDS OF INDIANA: You all understand perfectly well, without any words of explanation from me, why it is I make you no speech on political questions to-night. I rise, therefore, in response to your greeting, merely to make my profound acknowledgments to my friends from Indiana for their kindness in making this visit, in paying me, in paying us, this citizens of this city of Columbus, the kindly greeting. We are glad to meet you. We thank you one and all, and trust your visit will be one to be pleasantly remembered. One sentence further. I trust that either this evening or to-morrow morning, before you leave for your homes, you, young gentlemen of Indiana, and the old gentlemen of Indiana, and the ladies of Indiana, if they are here, will give me the pleasure at the Governor's office of taking you by the hand.

Several speeches were made by Ohio and Indiana speakers, and the Governor received many callers at the Executive rooms. Many citizens of Columbus turned out and helped to make the demonstration a lively one.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee met to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which is to be its headquarters during the campaign. The full list of the Executive Committee comprises Zachariah Chandler, Chairman; R. C. McCormick, Secretary; A. B. Cornell, John M. Forbes, Marshall Jewell, William H. Kemble, George A. Halsey, William E. Chandler, Charles C. Fulton, ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes, William Cumback, James P. Root, C. J. Filley, George Gorham of California, J. L. Averill, J. J. Patterson, J. Y. Stone, and Elihu Enos. Of these, the only ones absent were Halsey, Root, Gorham, Averill, and Stone. Daniel Shepherd of Chicago, was present in place of Mr. Root. Ex-Gov. Morgan, Chairman of the last Republican National Committee, was also present by invitation. Most of the members were in the rooms engaged in conversation at 10 a. m., but it was nearly 11 o'clock before they were called to order by the Chairman. From this time until after 6 p. m. they held continuous private consultation, allowing no one excepting a few prominent party leaders to enter their apartments. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, coming to the meeting as the representative of Gov. Hayes, gave at the beginning of the session the views entertained by Gov. Hayes in regard to the points which should most engage the attention and support of the party. Members from various parts of the country expressed their views, giving also the result of their observation and inquiries concerning the chances of Republican victories in their States. The general tenor of these reports was

VERY ENCOURAGING,

and it was agreed by all the members that the party had never enjoyed a more favorable prospect of victory at this stage of a Presidential campaign. The reports from the South were especially encouraging, the members from Southern States declaring that the party was quite sure of carrying North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana, while Missouri and West Virginia might easily be carried if the campaign was conducted in those States with proper zeal. The Committee determined that, while prosecuting the campaign as vigorously as possible throughout the entire country, it would make the States named in the South, and New York and Indiana in the North, the principal objective points of attack for the campaign. This action is said to be in accord with the expressed views of Gov. Hayes.

For the collection and distribution of money to be expended in the campaign the Committee appointed Messrs. Jewell, Crowell, and Forbes to serve as a Committee of Finance. Hereafter members of the National Committee living West are to have

HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO,

and the Chicago branch will be largely independent in its operations, though remaining under the authority of the Executive Committee. Much of the time of the Committee to-day was occupied in arranging the details of offices, clerks of departments, etc. It was decided that nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum, and that the Committee shall meet from time to time as deemed advisable by the Chairman and Secretary. These officers are to be daily in the Committee-rooms at the hotel. The Secretary will be in constant communication with the other members of the National Committee in all parts of the country. Individual members of the Committee were quite taciturn in regard to the result of the meeting, and a majority left the city as soon as the session ended. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, said that a general

REPUBLICAN VICTORY NEXT FALL

seemed to him almost a certainty. His own State would, of course, give a large majority for Hayes and Wheeler, and he felt sure Indiana would go Republican. He thought if Gov. Hendricks had refused to accept the second place on the Democratic ticket he might have been the most troublesome opponent against a majority for Hayes in his State, but yoked with Tilden, his influence amounted to little. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, said the Republican party might safely depend upon carrying his State and North Carolina, and the prospect for carrying Louisiana was every day becoming brighter. He thought the Hamburg massacre was the result of a general organized attempt of the Democracy of the State

TO OVERAWE THE NEGROES

at the coming election, but that affair was precipitated on the country sooner than had been planned, and the reaction against such unjustified and brutal slaughter was likely to prove very disastrous to the Democratic party in the State. Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, who is in the city, expressed to-day the greatest confidence that the Republicans would carry North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. He said they could certainly carry Mississippi on a fair election, but there was no hope of that, as every means was taken to prevent it.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

met at the Everett House, in this city, to-day, but could only muster three-fourths of the members, and the Chairman, Abram S. Hewitt, was absent. J. J. Priest, of Missouri, presided. Resolutions expressing a determination to carry on the campaign with vigor were adopted, but there was not that confidence of success, that spirit and enthusiasm which prevailed in the Republican Executive Committee. Delay in Tilden's letter and the many clouds on the future of the party exerted a dispiriting effect. The Committee adjourned to meet again in this city Sept. 13.

ORTH.

HE WITHDRAWS FROM THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 2.—The following letter has been sent to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and will be published in the morning papers:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 2, 1876.—*To G. H. Friedley, Chairman, Indianapolis*—DEAR SIR: Feeling satisfied, after full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With best wishes for the success of the cause, I am, yours truly, GODLOVE S. ORTH.

In view of the declaration of Mr. Orth, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has issued the following call:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2, 1876.—The Hon. G. S. Orth having tendered his resignation as a candidate for Governor, the State Central Committee is hereby invited to meet at the rooms of the Committee in Indianapolis on Friday, Aug. 4, at 7 o'clock p. m., to take action upon said declaration. (Signed) D. G. FRIEDLY.

The *Journal* says of Mr. Orth's withdrawal:

This step is taken because, upon a full survey of the field, and after consultation with friends, he became convinced that he could not receive the hearty and united support of the party. The moving cause of his withdrawal is, of course, the dissatisfaction existing relative to his connection with the Venezuelan claims and the difficulty in the present sensitive state of the public mind of completely removing that dissatisfaction by any explanation however full and fair. His withdrawal is no confession that he was not prepared to make such an explanation, and it would be extremely ungenerous on the part of his critics to so construe it. It is simply a recognition by him of existing dissatisfaction and of the difficulty of removing it, and of the consequent danger that he could not unite the party as it ought to be united in this important and critical campaign. It is due to Mr. Orth and his friends to say that he and they have steadily asserted his innocence of all wrongs, and his intention to meet the charges brought against him at the proper time fairly and squarely. Even upon the fullest explanation and with his best efforts he would still be a stumbling-block to, and possibly a hindrance to, the success of the party. Those who have been disposed to judge Mr. Orth severely should now remember that he did not seek the nomination for Governor; that it was tendered to him while he was in a distant country; that he resigned an honorable and lucrative position to come home and make the canvass, and that he has from first to last, even including his present step, shown an earnest desire to secure the success of the Republican party. This is no time for crimination or exultation. The friends of Mr. Orth may justly regret this unfortunate complication, while those who have censured him can afford to suspend all further stricture, and join heartily in a co-operative movement for the success of the ticket.

It is thought that D. D. Pratt or A. G. Porter will be selected to fill the vacancy.

FOR CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventeenth District was held in this city to-day. It was called to order by the Hon. A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville. On motion, Col. John Thomas, of Belleville, was called to preside, and F. Y. Headely, of the Bunker Hill *Gazette*, elected Secretary, with W. T. Norton, of Madison; F. M. Tyler, of St. Clair; E. Seeger, of St. Clair; and A. Neuskdah, of Collinsville, assistants. Col. Thomas stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth District and a member of the State Board of Equalization. The delegations were full except that of Monroe County. Gen. L. Kueffner, of St. Clair County, nominated Judge Henry S. Baker, of Alton, as the candidate of the Republican party for Congress from the Seventeenth District. The General said that this was no mere empty nomination; that although this district had gone Democratic the last two terms it would go so no longer. The Liberals were honest in their action. The Liberals were in favor of Civil Service Reform and specie payments. They believed that these ends could now be best accomplished by the Republican party, and that they would support Hayes for President. He (Hayes) filled all the demands made by the Liberals. St. Clair County will give a good majority for Hayes.

The Hon. A. W. Metcalf, of Madison, seconded the nomination of Judge Baker. He eulogized the Judge in an eloquent manner. He knew that he was the superior of Col. Morrison. The latter was a tricky, shrewd politician, and a fifth-rate lawyer. Judge Baker is a man of judicial mind, of great ability, of popular manners, and an eloquent speaker.

Mr. C. T. Proudy indorsed the nomination of Judge Baker on behalf of Macoupin County.

On motion of Mr. Metcalf, the nomination of Judge Baker was made by acclamation, without dissent.

Capt. Headley nominated George Hunter, of Macoupin County, for member of the State Board of Equalization; J. M. Hamill nominated Col. Thomas, of St. Clair County. Both spoke in eloquent terms of their nominees. Col. Thomas declined the nomination peremptorily, whereupon Capt. Hunter was nominated by acclamation.

The following Congressional Committee was appointed: Madison County, the Hon. A. W. Metcalf, Chairman; St. Clair County, William C. Kueffner; Macoupin County, J. Plowman; Monroe County, Mr. Slack.

FIFTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention of this district met in this city this afternoon and nominated the Hon. J. W. Stone, of this city, for Representative in Congress. It also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention does emphatically indorse and ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and recognize in them the qualities of long-tried integrity and ability.

Resolved, That we indorse the platform of the Cincinnati Convention as an exponent of Republican principles.

Resolved, That we hereby approve and commend the course of our worthy and honored Representatives in Congress, the Hon. T. W. Ferry and William P. Williams, and take this occasion to express our gratitude for their zeal in promoting our local interests and maintaining the integrity of the distinctive principles of Republicanism.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the hearty and vigorous support of the nominee of this Convention, and will stand by him and our flag till victory shall crown our efforts in the coming election.

Judge Stone was nominated on the second ballot, getting thirty-five of fifty-nine votes, or the solid vote of Kent and Allegan Counties, and three from Ottawa County. The Hon. Hamilton Rich, of Ionia, was the other candidate. Judge Stone is a young man in the prime of life, about 40 years old, one of the leading lawyers of this district, formerly Judge of the Allegan and Ottawa Circuit, and one of the ablest and purest men in the State. He is sure of a rousing majority.

FIRST INDIANA DISTRICT.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 2.—Curran A. Debruler, of this city, was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention held here to-day.

THIRD MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Jonas H. MacGowan, of Coldwater, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District.

SIXTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

In the Sixth District, M. L. Brewer, of Pontiac, was nominated.

SIXTH MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Sixth District nominated Gen. James R. Chalmers for Congress.

GREELEY ON TILDEN.

HORACE GREELEY'S EXPOSURE OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN AS THE PATRON OF REPEATERS AND BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

In 1869 Mr. Greeley addressed two open "*Letters to a Politician*"—to "*Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee*"—in which he arraigns Tilden, and demonstrates his criminal complicity in—his "direct responsibility" for—the monstrous frauds that were practiced under his auspices to carry the State of New York for Seymour for President and Hoffman for Governor in 1868. We have already printed the first letter. In the New York *Tribune* of Nov. 9, 1869, Mr. Greeley, in a "*second letter to a politician*,"—"To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of Democratic State Committee,"—again arraigns Tilden for his complicity in this gigantic villainy, and holds him, as he indicated in the first "letter," to a just accountability. In this "letter" Mr. Greeley reviews the labors of the Constitutional Convention of 1867; the defeat of the results of its labors, the "Reform Constitution," by the great champion of reform, Samuel J. Tilden, at the election of 1869; the defeat of a fair registration and the means of purging the ballot-box of its notoriously infamous frauds and of securing to the people and State a fair election. Mr. Greeley reviews all in detail, in the light of uncontrovertible facts, and says:

But while honesty and law act spasmodically, villainy ever sleeps with one eye open, and plans new and more subtle devices for circumventing justice and overthrowing right. Had *no* illegal vote been polled in this city and Brooklyn, Gen. Franz Siegel would now be our Secretary-elect, as Grant, in the absence of fraud, would have received the Electoral vote of our State by more than 20,000 majority. Let me multiply demonstrations on this point: Since your party pretends to believe our last State census erroneous and imperfect, I put that aside, and appeal to official returns whereof no one can even *affect* to doubt the accuracy. Here follows the number of deaths in several of the lower wards of our city, where your party has swelled its vote so monstrously in the past two or three elections:

Wards.	1855.	1858.	1859.	1861.	1862.	1864.	1868
Fourth..	844	934	817	781	768	838	649
Sixth...	1,142	876	933	1,024	928	970	697
Seventh.	1,189	1,134	1,040	1,017	1,018	1,156	1,103
Furt'nth	776	913	858	806	798	1,006	736
Total...	3,951	3,855	3,648	3,658	3,512	3,970	3,185

Now, Mr. Tilden, *you know* that those wards have not increased in aggregate population since 1855. People who live packed up in tenement houses fronting the narrowest, crookedest, worst-smelling streets of our city die at least as fast as those who live in more cleanly, airy, and commodious quarters; and the increase or diminution of the population of these wards is accurately reflected in their annual return of deaths. Now look at their total vote at our several Presidential elections since 1855 and at our State elections last week:

Wards.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1869.
Fourth........	2,689	2,535	2,820	4,310	3,685
Sixth........	2,880	2,924	3,781	5,401	6,274
Seventh........	4,454	4,800	5,259	8,160	5,864
Fourteenth........	3,218	3,578	5,060	5,252	4,214
Total........	13,241	13,837	16,920	23,123	20,037

You know what these figures prove as well as I do. *You know* that every vote was drawn out that could be in the intensely contested election of 1860, and that not a few were then polled which had no right to be. You know that the population of these wards has not increased, yet they polled over *nine thousand* more in 1868 than they did in 1860, and over *six thousand* more in 1869, when the Sixth Ward cast *eight hundred and seventy-three* more than her monstrous vote of last year, and considerably more than double her vote in 1860 or 1864.

I do not instance these cases as worse than others. Probably none of them are so bad as that of the Twenty-first Ward, where your Sheriff bears sway. But the Twenty-first is a growing ward; so I confine myself to those which the bills of mortality clearly show to be less populous to-day than they were when their aggregate vote was but 13,241 against the 23,232 they rolled up for Hoffman last fall.

Mr. Tilden, you have confederates who will chuckle over this expose, as showing that "the Democrats know how," and that they can never be driven from power. "What if the public judgment condemns us? Let our repeaters vote twice more all round, and we'll come out all right." But I believe in God, and feel a profound conviction that the fruits of triumph thus achieved will turn to ashes on the lips of the victors. I believe you will yet realize that an honest defeat would have been more advantageous to you in the long run than either of your fraudulent victories.

UNCLE SHAMMY.

A "DANBURY-NEWS" VIEW OF HIM.

"Creighton" in Danbury News.

When Samuel J. Tilden came up to Albany, I left instanter. I didn't like to get intimate with him. He never had but one intimate, and that was William Tweed, late a citizen of New York, now a cosmopolitan. I remember when he came into the Governor's room in the old Capitol, and took the extended hand of John A. Dix, the retiring Governor. His little, thin, dry fingers were all seared and seamed, and his hands were covered with sharp, bright-red lines, showing where he had handled the wires. I noticed, too, that he shook his right hand free, and transferred the tangled wires to his left before he could get at the Governor's. Then he peered around the room. Never shall I forget that squint—that peer. We have all in our careers been called peers; but he is the peerer. Sam Tilden is the peerest man I know of. He is the wirest man I know of. Politics is dark. Now let any man, no matter how much alabaster may be on his brow, keep his eyes eternally on wires in the twilight of politics, and he will understand how Tilden's left eye became surrounded by little wrinkles and rings, screwing his forehead out of symmetry, and drawing great puckered seams of skin toward a common centre on the left side of the canal-statesman's head. His eye is the worst case of centralization in the history of this country. I offer in evidence, as exhibit A, the *Graphic's* portrait of the defendant. Oh! but I've known Tilden off and on for years, principally off; always "on" where there was much of a chance and little danger. He has been after something ever since he was born. He has the supreme knack of coming forward when victory is won and the spoils are to be gathered in. Yet he never has had a leader, nor has he ever had the lead. He hasn't the gritty stomach of David Dudley Field, nor the brainy astuteness of Charles O'Conor. Still you can see points of resemblance in the very difference. He's over 70, and overdry. He's weazened, and shrimpled, and meanly cute. There is nothing about the man that is large, big, generous, solid, inspiring, powerful, or awaking. He's a small, lazy, odorous, ungainly, trickling stream, winding along and among the weeds that have grown up in the track of that great river, long since dried-up,—William L. Marcy. When you are introduced to him, it is the most natural thing in the world to say, "Why, Sammy, old boy, how are you!" And yet he is as cold as 32 degrees below zero. O that face!—that left eye!—that mouth! Why, you would swear he was the biggest tobacco-chewer you ever saw, just by the corners of his marvelous mouth; and yet the sight of a wooden Indian sours his stomach. His face is old-boyish and quizzical, shaved and dressed in an odd, dried-up, funny look that never leaves it. George L. Fox, poor and in a lunatic's padded cell! Sammy J. Tilden, rich and nominated for the Presidency! What a curious world! What a wonderful country! His speeches can all be found in the campaign of '40. That's where he gets hard times and reform. His speeches have no end. They commence in 1840, and are "to be continued;" yet he never says anything about our present sickness. The last man he knew on earth (the absent Tweed always excepted) was William L. Marcy, and he hasn't made an intimate acquaintance since. Marcy told him all he knew, and died. Tilden's mind is still struggling with the information. He hasn't picked up a political atom since. Tilden is a spiritless amalgamation of Marcy and DeWitt Clinton. That's why he's "at home" on the Erie Canal. When Tilden graduated at law, he had a rough time with his smooth face. He was 22, and looked like a boy. He hasn't changed much since. But he didn't know what to do. He shaved, he watched and prayed, and it preyed on his mind, yet he kept a stiff upper lip. The down came, but it wasn't up to common expectations. Then he tried his chin. Not a thing. Then he cheeked it. Too thin—sparse. One day he put on a bold face,—his own,—and asked his preceptor, Judge Edwards, about it; said he couldn't get any clients or fees; was too youthful in appearance; couldn't raise a beard, mustache, goatee, or dollar. The Judge was puzzled, and reserved his opinion. Days became weeks, weeks months, and Sammy's face very serious. He struck it—an idea. One afternoon he says: "Judge, I think it will help my case if you'll stop calling me Sammy. I won't be called Sammy before folk. Call me Mister Tilden, or even Sam." "Very well; it is a desperate case, and I'll do so." The very next day he was explaining some political parallel applicable to Tilden, and closed his explanation with, "Don't you understand it, Sam, eh?" "Well," says Sam, "I won't be called Sammy again"; and he left the Judge's office, never to return.

I know many other things about Tilden, but I don't like to be too personal. I want to give the campaign a chance.

RAILROAD-ROBBERS.

Terre Haute Express.

We observe that the newspapers speak disrespectfully of the railroad-robbers who plundered a train recently in Missouri. These gentlemen are only bidding for political preferment. They know that the greatest railroad-robber in the country has just been nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

A BACHELOR AND A FATHER.

To the Editor of the Washington Star.

Reading from the *Star*, a few evenings ago, to a party of ladies, the paragraph: "They have discovered that Tilden was the father of the Credit Mobilier," one of them earnestly remarked, "Why, I thought he was a bachelor!"

SAM'S REFORMS.

GOOD READING FOR REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 1.—In my last letter I committed the error of stating that Slippery Sam was the Chairman of the Committee on Platform in the Democratic Convention of 1864, and, not desiring by a misstatement of any fact, historical or otherwise, to do Mr. Tilden or the party whose candidate he is any injustice, I make the amende honorable.

The fact, however, in relation to the matter in no way changes Tilden's responsibility. He was a member of the Committee, and a very important one, because upon it he represented the great State of New York. By the adoption of the resolution that the War to suppress the Rebellion was a failure, and pronouncing in favor of a peace that involved the destruction of the Government, the Committee, Convention, and Democratic party were committed to at least moral treason against the Government.

Slippery Sam, so far from breathing even a whisper of dissent, agreed to it, and so stated in the Convention when that august body of disunionists were awaiting the work of the Sub-Committee that had been appointed to revise the resolutions and put them into shape. The work was that of the Committee and the Convention. Slippery Sam assisted in the outrage, and emphatically indorsed it.

This article is not, however, intended to discuss that matter, but to call attention very briefly to another resolution, the authorship of which is attributed to Slippery Sam, and found in the platform of the St. Louis Convention.

Leaving out of view the bombastic denunciation contained in it, it is manifest that the party intend that document to be understood as committing it to reform. The denunciation and attempted arraignment of the Republican party, based upon misstatements of facts, and false assumptions, and the style is a cheap sort of advertisement of the Democratic party; as inelegant as would be used by an ignorant quack in portraying the virtue of some nostrum. What it lacks in modesty is freely supplied by effrontery.

The main feature in the financial plank of the St. Louis platform (if it has any feature at all), when culled from a mass of charges and innuendoes, is that the Democracy desire resumption, and the Republican party has obstructed it by wasting our resources, exhausting our surplus income, and annually enacting fresh hindrances to resumption, one of which is the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and, because it hinders resumption, its repeal is demanded.

We will defy any person to take the plank on that question, interpret it by the language used, and make any sense out of it. The purpose to be subserved by it, however, is not difficult to be perceived. Slippery Sam doubtless chuckled as he put it on paper, and his soliloquy was:

"In the first place, the Republican party must be arraigned upon a strong, or at least a high-sounding, indictment. That will please the Democrats, particularly the unrepentant Rebel portion of them, whose strength must be reached to procure my nomination, and upon whose votes I must depend almost entirely for my nomination. The nomination I must have. John, the ex-Congressman of Tammany, pugilist, and gambler, aided by Tammany, can procure it.

"I,—meaning myself,—the illustrious Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the great State of New York, am a hard-money man; my party is a hard-money party; I shall be at the head of a party who for the last twenty-five or thirty years has had but three prominent principles: First, loaves and fishes; second, hard money; and third, the destruction of the Government. Our effort to enforce the third cost us the loss of power. The offices are lost to us; hard money is gone, and, unfortunately, the Government has been preserved. Inflation is a delusion, but a body of political simpletons, too numerous to be ignored, claiming to be Democrats, have adopted the insane idea that specie is a humbug. They ask an increase of paper money and the repeal of the Resumption act. They are strong in Ohio, Indiana, and possess some power in Illinois,—three great and populous States. It is necessary to secure their co-operation; we will probably have to take one of them for Vice-President, and, to harmonize all differences, we will sugar-coat the pill, and satisfy them by making a meaningless demand for a repeal of the Resumption act. Tickle them thus, and give them the second place on the ticket, will satisfy them.

"Surrender my hard-money principles? Never. That word is not known in my vocabulary. I will, therefore, simply say, 'The act hinders resumption,' and demand its repeal. Then we will make the fight on the all-absorbing question of reform. Reform is the talismanic word, and I must be proclaimed the great embodiment of the principle."

After this soliloquy, Slippery Sam wrote it. The Convention adopted it. The Hards stand on the platform because they desire resumption, and the repeal of the Resumption act is necessary to have it; the Softs because they don't want resumption. For the sake of Government pap they agree,—the Hards saying the act hinders resumption, and the Softs that it hinders inflation. The leaders hope that the mass of conglomerated stuff will answer the only purpose for which it was intended—that of holding the party together. It cannot mean anything for any other purpose, and without it the rag-money advocates could not have been induced to swallow the ticket.

The Democrats do not propose to make the race on the finance question, except so far as it may become necessary to use it as a side-issue, but aim to play the game of reform. In this they claim to hold a full hand of trump-cards, Slippery Sam being their *ace*, and a Reform man par excellence, the stakes being the offices of the Government.

Now, *is* Samuel a Reformer?

The pretense that he is possesses not a single element of a respectable joke. Two acts of his life are referred to to prove that he is a Reformer and a pure man. He crushed Tweed, the chief of the Tammany thieves, and also crushed the corrupt Canal Ring of New York. Those were certainly herculean tasks for one man to perform, and how has he done it?

An honest press of New York City exposed the corruptions of the City Government; the people took it up, mass-meetings were held by the people in which Slippery Sam took no part; a Committee of Seventy was appointed, Sam having nothing to do with it; the people (the honest portion), through their Committee, and aided by a virtuous press, did the work, and when the work had all been done, Slippery Sam came forward and gave his old and bosom friend, the Boss, a kick.

That is all there is of it.

The principal feat of Samuel as a reformer was performed in 1868, when it became necessary to carry the State of New York by defeating the wicked Republicans. The Republicans were so corrupt, and had so little regard for the rights of the honest Democracy, that they polled too many votes. That was a great error on the part of the Republicans, and Slippery Sam, aided by his friend, the Boss, corrected it by stuffing into the ballot-boxes a sufficiency of votes, not to elect Seymour, but to place Hoffman at the head of the State Government. How that was done your readers already know. It was the grandest feat in reformation ever practiced, worthy the fame of the two distinguished operators, was duly commented upon by Horace Greeley in an open letter to Slippery Sam; and, as a daring feat of reform, stands out so bold and sublime that pure Democrats can add nothing to or take nothing from it. So complete was the act, and so grand was the conception, that no Democratic paper, not even the scurviest sheet, controlled by the most senseless editor in the land, ever refers to it, lest its sublime grandeur might be marred.

Now comes the next great feat in the way of reform. Slippery Sam crushed the Canal Ring. How? Gov. Dix commenced the work, and had one suit instituted. Slippery Sam had two others, making three suits. One was dismissed, one is still pending; one tried, resulting in the conviction of Lord, who, being a prominent Democrat, has never been punished. The prosecutions have cost the State $100,000, and the corrupt Canal Ring still flourishes.

Ah, my countrymen! reform is a grand theme to talk and write about. The people want real reform, no sham or mere pretense. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats who care nothing for political flesh-pots, because they are not office-seekers, desire honest reform. Reading, thinking, honest men of all parties demand it, and will require that the candidates for whom they cast their suffrages shall, upon that question, have a fair record. When they see the evidences of Tilden's connection with railroad, and bond, and other Wall street operations; his connection with Boss Tweed and other transactions of a questionable character, they will not support him. Honest patriots, having the good of the country in view, cannot consistently do so.

More anon. W. B. J.

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS AT OTTAWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 31.—The Republicans of Ottawa held an enthusiastic meeting in the Court-Room on Saturday evening, and organized a Hayes and Wheeler Club. The officers are: President, C. D. Trimble; Vice-Presidents, Charles Blanchard, E. F. Bull, and C. W. Denhard; Secretary, F. M. Sapp; Treasurer, J. H. Widmer. The President was instructed to appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of one member from each of the seven wards of the city. Regular meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each and every month until the close of the campaign, and special meetings at such times as the President may designate. The Club starts under the most favorable auspices, and with 150 members. Mr. Trimble, the President, is Clerk of the Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division, a gentleman of great experience in political matters, and a thorough organizer. The remainder of the officers are well-known citizens and active Republicans. Among the members of the Club is the Hon. Washington Bushnell, Attorney-General of the State during Gov. Palmer's Administration, who supported Greeley in 1872, and has since been a Liberal Republican. He is heartily for Hayes and Wheeler, and will take an active part in the campaign.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The newly-organized Hayes and Wheeler Club of this city will hold a ratification meeting in the Court-House on Tuesday evening of next week. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Pursuant to a call published in the *Free-Trader*, less than a dozen voters assembled in Schaefer's Hall last evening to organize a Tilden and Hendricks Club for the Fifth and Sixth Wards. The leaders were disgusted with the small attendance, and adjourned the meeting to Saturday evening at the Court-House, when an attempt will be made to organize a city campaign club. The Democrats of this Democratic city are lukewarm in their support of the ticket, National and State; and the leaders have so far failed to arouse any enthusiasm for either Tilden or Steward. Hise has a good many friends among the old settlers, and may poll the full party vote; but no other candidate will.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLINTONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—A strong Hayes and Wheeler Club has been organized in Elgin, which Club the citizens of Clintonville have also joined. Two very large and enthusiastic meetings have already been held. The following are the names of the officers of the Club:

President—The Hon. J. A. Carpenter.

Vice-Presidents—J. S. Wilcox, the Rev. T. Fitzsimmons, William Heideman, D. C. Scofield, H. I. Bosworth, Arthus Newsom, Joseph Newman, Dr. Joseph Tefft, T. S. Martin, Henry Sherman, T. Kohn, E. C. Lovell, and William Purdy.

Recording Secretary—H. B. Willis.

Corresponding Secretary—M. H. Thomson.

Treasurer—E. D. Waldron.

Central Executive Committee—D. F. Barclay, O. Davidson, W. F. Sylla, Charles O'Connell, G. P. Lord, R. R. Parkins, Charles Klock, M. B. Baldwin, S. S. Mann, O. P. Chisholm, A. W. Root, G. F. Lewis, and C. H. Larkin.

Ward and Town Committees—First Ward: O. P. Chisholm, A. Sherwin, W. Grote, A. L. Clark, N. Rogers. Second Ward: A. W. Root, S. L. Taylor, J. A. Coburn, S. D. Wilder, A. Rundquist. Third Ward: G. P. Lord, W. H. Kimball, G. Moxon, J. L. Kee, T. Silver. Fourth Ward: C. O'Connell, W. F. Hunter, I. C. Towner, J. C. Brown, A. B. Church. Fifth Ward: G. F. Lewis, F. Warren, F. L. McClure, H. Giester, John Powers. Sixth Ward: R. R. Parkins, George Heath, J. Rickert, C. W. Raymond, C. Berggren. Town: C. H. Larkin, Benjamin Cox, Jonathan Tefft, N. Patchen, James Brown. Clintonville: Charles Klock, H. E. Perkins, E. A. Tefft, W. V. Panton, Albert Hatch.

Finance Committee—First Ward, James Kimball; Second Ward, A. Bosworth; Third Ward, H. F. Burt; Fourth Ward, D. R. Jencks; Fifth Ward, D. Clifford; Sixth Ward, J. C. Ryan; Town, J. C. McLean; Clintonville, Fred Works.

Committee on Music—S. E. Weld, W. W. Abell, Frank Preston.

A big meeting will be held soon by the Club.

A Tilden and Hendricks Club has been organized in Elgin; its membership at present numbers only eighteen.

AT ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 2.—Gen. Stiles is making a speech here to-night upon invitation of the Democratic Club. It is a singular speech for a Democratic meeting, and shows that Gen. Stiles has hardly got used to his new harness. He claimed that the Republican party had become a necessity, etc., in 1860, as the Democratic party had become a blot upon the earth. The attempt to lift it up was too much of an effort for the General. It was not a speech well calculated to fire the Democratic heart. Judge Wilcox, as Chairman, publicly celebrated his return to the Confederate party. The crowd numbered about 400.

LEE COUNTY (ILL.) REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Republicans of the City of Dixon are organizing in earnest for the campaign. On Friday night the Hon. John B. Hawley, District Elector, opens the ball here. Last night about 100 joined the Hayes and Wheeler company and have ordered uniforms. At the Republican County Convention held at Amboy on Saturday last steps were taken to make a thorough canvass of the entire county. The spirit manifested was similar to 1860. Then, the question was no more slave territory; now, it is no Confederates to dictate the policy or be our rulers. When a nation prefers those who tried to destroy to those who tried to preserve, it is not worth saving. Lee County will do as well as ever.

MACON COUNTY POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 2.—Republican county politics runs high now, and primary meetings are being held this week. Forstmyer is the coming man for Sheriff.

CONVENTIONS CALLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Independent County Committee for Jo Daviess County have just issued a call for a Convention at Elizabeth on the 26th inst., to nominate county officers and appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The Republicans have called for the 17th. No call has yet been issued by the Democratic Committee, and it remains to be seen whether they will unite on a local ticket.

CAIRO SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 2.—In the Democratic Senatorial Convention, which meets in Jonesboro to-morrow, the contest between Townes of Union, and Mayham of Jackson, for the nomination promises to be bitter, although it is thought Townes stands the best showing. Oberly, of this city, will probably be one of the nominees for Representative.

IOWA.

GEN. TUTTLE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—It has been publicly charged, since Gen. Tuttle renounced the Democratic party, that, at Fort Madison, on the evening of his defeat for Governor, the Republicans held a mock funeral, at which the supposititious remains of Gen. Tuttle were placed in a coffin bearing his name, and publicly burned,—the Rev. A. C. Williams, present Chaplain of the State Penitentiary, preaching a funeral-sermon. And now comes J. H. Reynolds, who deposes and says he knows as much about that affair as any other man; that Tuttle's name was not on the coffin, but that the inscription was, "Down with Treason!"—that Tuttle's name was not mentioned; that the demonstration had no reference to him; that the Rev. A. C. Williams was invited to speak, but refused, because when he preached a funeral-sermon it was his duty to tell of a resurrection, but in this case he could desire no resurrection.

It is decidedly apparent that Gen. Tuttle's recent speech hurt the Democracy terribly. They cannot get around it anyhow, without hoisting the bloody shirt, and that would be political suicide. The fact is, the speech was as much a surprise to the Republicans who heard it as to everybody else; for the General did not know until he was called out that he was to speak, nor was it known to the Club that he would even be present.

A CURRENCY PROBLEM.

One of the issues of the present campaign, you know, is the currency question. A wide-awake Hawkeye Hayes man, the other day, offered to wager a $50 Confederate note against a $50 greenback, with a Tilden chap, that Hayes would be elected. He argued the point thus: If Tilden is elected, the Confederate note would be good, and the greenback worth nothing; if Hayes is elected, it would be vice versa; so that whoever won the bet would get the $50. The Tilden chap thought the chances were too small for him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREENBACKERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—At a meeting in this city to-day the National Executive Council, appointed by the Indianapolis Convention (Independent or Greenback party) in discharge of the duty imposed by the Convention to consult with Peter Cooper and leading greenback men of the Union, nomiated Gen. Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency. Carey accepts the nomination.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Grand Traverse County State delegation favor Crosswell for Governor, and the Congressional delegation favor Hubbell for Congress. The St. Joseph Congressional delegation is thought to favor Burrows. The Eaton County Congressional delegation is solid for Barber; while the Barry County delegation is instructed to vote as a unit for Striker. The Lapeer State delegation is thought to favor Crosswell for Governor.

M'LEAN COUNTY RAG-BABYITES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 2.—The McLean County Independents held a Convention for the purpose of nominating county candidates in Bloomington to-day. About two-thirds of the whole number of townships were represented by partial delegates. W. R. Duncan, of Towanda, presided, and Thomas Wolf, of Bloomington, acted as Secretary. Nominations were made as follows: State Senator, R. M. Guy, of Bloomington; Representative, Isaac Van Ordstrand, of Randolph; Sheriff, A. A. Griggsby, of Bloomington; Coroner, James Clark, of Bloomington; State's Attorney, John Giddess Tipton, of Bloomington. The inside working of the Convention was truly interesting. It was called and manipulated by a ring of about a dozen hard-money Democrats of Bloomington, working in the interest of Isaac Van Ordstrand, who is a moss-rooted Democrat, and who succeeded in using all the machinery of the Independent politics to secure his nomination, indorsing the inflation resolutions in silence in the Convention. Bloomington cast forty-four votes through six delegates, controlling every action of the Convention. A strong effort was made to nominate Joseph Fifer for State's Attorney by prominent members, who urged that Tipton only last spring made an attempt to secure the Republican nomination for the same office, but was defeated by by Fifer. Fifer would not allow the use of his name. Prominent Democrats say that the party will make no nomination, but will call Dr. Thomas P. Rogers out and run him as an independent candidate.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRACY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—A. H. Colquitt was nominated by acclamation for Governor in the Democratic State Convention to-day. John W. Wofferd and A. R. Lawton were nominated as Electors-at-large.

LOCAL.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

PROSPECTS FOR NOVEMBER.

The First Congressional District of Illinois, which is essentially a Republican one, has for two years been under a cloud. It is represented in Congress by B. G. Caulfield, a Confederate Democrat, who voted the War a failure, and migrated to Mexico for a brief space rather than live under what he was pleased to term "Abolition Government." Barney also enjoys the proud distinction and single glory of being the only Northern member of Congress who had the brazen effrontery and moral cowardice to rise up on the floor of the House, indorse Ben Hill's celebrated speech, and compare Camp Douglas with the horrors of Andersonville. Barney has also achieved some slight newspaper notoriety as a Congressional investigator. On his departure for Washington, he "toted" with him a carpet-sack filled to the bursting limit with financial measures, amendments to the Constitution, and subjects for diagnosis at the hands of nosing committees, all eager to do something under the guise of reform. The First District has, however, had her eyes opened. She has been gradually experiencing a change of heart, and is willing and anxious to return to the Republican temple, which she abandoned in 1874 to follow strange gods that knew not Israel.

Until the election of Barney Caulfield in 1874, the First District was continuously from 1860 represented in Congress by Republicans, who were chosen by greater or less majorities. How the district was induced to abandon its old-time principles, and how it repented of its backsliding, will be told in the following excerpts from the political history of the past four years:

In the winter of 1870-'71 the Legislature then in session made a new apportionment whereby the number of Congressmen was increased from fourteen to nineteen. Cook County was formerly one district. Now it is divided so as to make one complete district and the greater portion of two others.

1872 VOTE.

The vote of the First District in 1872, the first election held after the new apportionment, was as follows:

	Rice, R.	Otis, D.
Chicago, seven wards..........	8,785	5,286
Cook County, thirteen towns..	2,497	1,079
Du Page	1,588	870
Total	12,870	7,235
Rice's majority....		5,635

Otis was nominated on the Greeley ticket, which was overwhelmingly defeated.

1874 VOTE.

In the fall of 1873 there was put in motion, under the auspices of Hesing and O'Hara, a combination known as the "People's party." This was a league of all the foreign elements in the city and county, banded for the purpose of securing the political overthrow of the Republican party, against whom war was made on account of the enforcement of the Sunday law, during 1872 and 1873. The combination was successful, as the *Hon. Bardwell Slote* would say, "by a large majority." Flushed with their success, they determined to conduct the Congressional campaign of 1874 on the same issue, and did so to a very large extent. Barney Caulfield was nominated by the Democrats and the People's partyites, and the Hon. Sidney Smith by the Republicans. The latter was defeated by 476 in a vote of almost 20,000, which showed that the Republicans who had wandered off to the worship of strange gods, because of the previous curtailment of their Sunday beer, had very largely returned to the fold. Had not the changes been rung on the "beer question,"—and it was played upon in every key,—and had the issue been solely confined to national politics, the Republicans would have carried the district by a large majority. The following was the vote polled in November, 1874:

	Smith, R.	Caulfield, D.
Chicago, seven wards..........	6,454	7,239
Cook County, thirteen towns...	2,047	1,949
Du Page..................	1,227	1,016
Total..................	9,728	10,204
Caulfield's majority..................		476

THE 1875 VOTE.

In the fall of 1875 the People's party went early to work to secure the election of its candidates. Hesing was made the standard-bearer of the combination. He wanted the office of County Treasurer. Flushed with his success of the two previous campaigns, he went in rough-shod, determined to brook no opposition. For a while he had everything his own way, but for him was reserved a practical application of the classic proverb: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The County Board, a majority of whom were under his control, refused to give the Republicans a fair representation among the judges of election. An indignation meeting was called and held at Farwell Hall. Speeches were made denouncing the County Commissioners and Mr. Hesing, and the latter, backed by a horde of bummers and blacklegs, endeavored to break up the meeting. A rush was made to [illegible] from the platform the gentlemen under whose auspices and at whose suggestion the meeting was held. In the melee seats, tables, and chairs were broken, and pandemonium reigned supreme for a short time. The next day there was a complete revulsion of public opinion. On every hand the outrage was denounced in the most emphatic terms, and Hesing was beaten at the polls. That was the last kick of the "People's party," and in its fall it pulled down the Democratic party with it. The following figures are of interest in this connection: Among the candidates for County Commissioner were Murry Nelson (Republican) and Col. F. M. Cleary (Democrat). The former received in the seven wards which are included in the First Congressional District, 9,972 votes, and the latter 9,041, a Republican gain of 1,716 over the vote polled in the Congressional election of 1874. The country towns in the district did not all vote for County Commissioner, but they did for County Treasurer. The Republican candidate (L. C. Huck) received in the thirteen towns a vote of 2,899. The Opposition, divided between Hesing and Keeley, polled 2,804. Thus, out of the total vote cast by that portion of Cook County in the First District, the Republicans polled 12,861, while the combined Democratic and Independent vote only aggregated 11,845—a Republican majority of 516.

APRIL, '76.

At the adoption of the charter of '72 the city was divided into eighteen wards,—two less than formerly. This was accomplished by consolidating the First and Second and Nineteenth and Twentieth. The two former are in the First Congressional District. At the municipal election held on April 18 last, the vote cast in those wards which are included in that district was—

Tuthill (Republican)	8,913
Adams (Democrat)	7,603
Tuthill's majority	1,310

This shows a Republican gain of 879 over the majority obtained in the same wards in 1875, when Nelson and Cleary ran for the County Commissionership.

DuPage County is essentially Republican, and although not rolling up as large a majority as in 1872, will undoubtedly give the Republican nominee this fall a greater vote than in 1874, when Smith carried the county by a vote of 1,297 to 1,016. The Republicans of Cook County are fully alive to all the emergencies, and will without the possibility of a doubt clasp hands with their brethren of DuPage, and relegate to his own fireside whatever Confederate candidate for Congress may have the temerity to appeal to the arbitrament of the ballot-box.

THE CANDIDATES.

There is no lack of candidates on the Republican side. There are John C. Dore, Dr. Charles V. Dyer, George M. Bogue, Kirk Hawes, Irus Coy, James L. High, and Col. Vallette, of DuPage County, and no doubt others will be brought forward by their friends before the primary meetings are held.

Mr. John C. Dore, who was a candidate before the Republican Convention in 1874, is an old citizen, having been a resident for about twenty-five years. In 1854 he was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools in this city, and held the office for two years, when he retired and subsequently embarked in the lumber business. Although he has not since been officially connected with our educational interests, nevertheless he has always taken an active personal interest in their development and success. In fact, so earnestly did he labor in the cause of education that the School Board felt called upon to recognize his efforts by naming one of the public schools in his honor. For several years he has been an active member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and has always taken an active part in any measure tending to improve our city financially, educationally, or morally. Mr. Dore is a man of sterling qualifications. He possesses good executive ability, and has been decidedly successful in all his business undertakings.

DR. C. V. DYER

is one of our oldest citizens. He came here away back in the "thirties." When it was dangerously unpopular to be known as an abolitionist, he was the active manager of the "Underground Railroad" in this city, and probably did more to steer fugitive slaves toward Canada than any man in the State. In 1837 he was one of the Judges of Probate for this county. In recognition of his services in the cause of Freedom, President Lincoln appointed him one of the Judges to Liberia, where, in conjunction with a similar representative from England, he devoted several years to the suppression of the slave-trade on the western coast of Africa. These two are the only public offices ever occupied by the Doctor.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

an old resident of Hyde Park, is also a candidate. Mr. Bogue is a member of the Legislature, having been elected two years ago. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the Board of County Commissioners to fill the two years' vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hitchcock, who had been elected the year previous. While a member of the Board, Mr. Bogue made himself very obnoxious to the Democratic ring, by the untiring manner in which he looked after the expenditures and the appropriations. He acted one term as Treasurer of Hyde Park. He and his brother Hamilton B. Bogue are largely interested in real estate in Chicago and Cook County.

KIRK HAWES,

who is urged with considerable vehemence by his friends in the Third and Fourth Wards, is a resident of many years' standing. By profession he is a lawyer, and in the specialty of insurance stands high at the bar. His knowledge of the intricacies of fire and life underwriting has induced the county to select him as the official Assignee of several bankrupt companies. He has never held any office as the gift of the people.

COL. VALLETTE,

of DuPage County, is also spoken of as one worthy of the honor of a Congressional mantle. He resides at Naperville, where for many years he has enjoyed a lucrative practice at the bar. He ran as the Independent candidate for the Congressional vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John B. Rice a little over two years ago. W. H. Eddy, better known as "Horse" Eddy, also ran independently, as the Republicans refused to make a nomination, the unexpired term being considered too short. On the Democratic side, the race was made and won by Barney Caulfield.

The Republicans of the Town of Lake are urging the claims of Irus Coy, who is willing to stump the district. Mr. Coy is a lawyer by profession. He came here a few years ago from Kendall County, which he represented in the State Legislature in 1869, and is well known to the cattle-raisers of the county as the Union Stock-Yards solicitor.

James L. High, the author of several legal text-books, and well known throughout the West as the writer of an elaborate treatise on "Injunctions," has many friends who would be glad to see him elected to a seat in the House. Mr. High has for several years taken an active part in local politics, and has worked faithfully in the Republican ranks. It is understood, however, that he positively declines the honor of a nomination.

SIDNEY SMITH.

A large number of Republicans would be extremely gratified if the Hon. Sidney Smith would consent to run. They think that he is entitled to the nomination from the fact of his having made so brilliant a race with Barney Caulfield in 1874, when he was matched against the odds of having to fight the "spook" of "no beer on Sunday," which confronted him everywhere during the canvass. Mr. Smith, however, positively declined to allow his name to go before the Convention.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE

the first choice of the fiery untamed is the present incumbent, Barney G. Caulfield. As everybody knows, Barney is a Kentuckian of Irish descent. During the War he was a pronounced Copperhead and a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was seriously implicated in the Camp Douglas conspiracy. Like Tilden, the reform (?) Democratic candidate for White-House honors, he was opposed to the prosecution of the War; he pronounced it a failure, and publicly and privately denounced the Union soldiers as Lincoln hirelings. When the Republicans finally crushed the rebels and restored the Union, Barney packed up his traps, shook from his feet the dust of what he was pleased to call an Abolition Government, and crossed the Rio Grande. His sojourn among the greasers was not of long duration. He put on the garb of the prodigal son, and returned; but he came back unrepentant. To-day he is as bitter a Confederate as he was in the darkest days of the Rebellion. States' rights and negrophobia are the sole objects of his political veneration. He is a Southern Bourbon of the most bigoted type, and is the only Democrat elected from a Northern district who indorses Ben Hill of Georgia.

Should Barney decline to run again,

JOHN FORSYTHE

stands well for the second choice in the Democratic pool. John is an old resident, and has always been a hard-working private in the army of Democracy. He has never held a public office. He is a perpetual and ever-blooming delegate to every Cook County, State, and National Convention, and enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidences of the leaders of the party. With the rank and file he stands well, as he has never done anything to make any antagonisms of a personal nature. His profession is dealing in real estate, largely in that branch known as the purchase of tax titles. John lives in Hyde Park.

Judge Murray, of Naperville, DuPage County, is spoken of as a possible candidate by the rural Democracy. He is a lawyer of fair abilities, but is scarcely known out of his own school-district.

JOHN R. HOXIE,

of Hyde Park, the live-stock agent of the Michigan Southern Railway Company at the Union Stock-Yards, is prominently mentioned as one who would like to go to Congress. John has been the greater portion of his life in the cattle business. Years ago he sold beef on commission in New York, and some fourteen or fifteen years ago came to this city, and was appointed to the position which he now occupies. He is a sharp, shrewd business-man, and promises considerable horse sense. His political career is easily sketched. He was President of the Board of the Town of Hyde Park, which he ran in the interest of the Stock-Yards and the railroad companies running thereto through the territory of the town. He is quite wealthy, and, should he receive the nomination, would doubtless put up a "bar'l" for campaign purposes.

VICTOR FREDENHAGEN,

a farmer residing in Downer's Grove, DuPage County, is anxious to go whither many are called but few chosen. He is a member of the Legislature, and claims the nomination on the ground of having exposed some corruption in connection with a rural goose-pound or something of an equally important character.

It is safe to say that if Barney wants the nomination all the other candidates will have to take seats a long way back.

THE GREENBACKERS

are not fully organized in any of the Congressional Districts among which this county is divided up. Nevertheless, they are figuring on the probabilities. In the First District, the only candidate talked of is Commissioner Burdick. The Commissioner is a native of this State, and used, when a boy, to drive horses and farm produce to the city. He is now engaged in the lumber business, which he carries on quite largely. He was elected Commissioner on the People's-party ticket in the fall of 1873. On national issues he worked with the Republican party. Last winter he joined the greenback movement, and was a delegate to the Decatur Convention, which nominated that old Democratic fossil, Lew Steward, for Governor. Burdick then had some hopes of being placed on the ticket as State Treasurer, but the place was given to another.

AROUND TOWN.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

At Republican Headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday matters were quiet. Dan Shephard is East, and the rooms are in charge of Col. A. C. Babcock. Considerable quiet work is being done, and many encouraging letters are being received daily. The most enthusiastic and hopeful prospects are reported from nearly every county in Indiana. Interior New York State advices are also very encouraging. The farmers there are talking and working actively for Hayes and Wheeler. Col. Bob Ingersoll called in at headquarters yesterday. He is soon to make a speech in this city. He will give at least two months to the campaign, and during that time will speak in both the Eastern and Western States.

The Republican Executive Committee held its usual meeting at 12 o'clock yesterday, and did merely routine business.

An enterprising manufacturer has sent in a lot of envelopes suited to the campaign, upon which the pictures of Hayes and Wheeler are displayed. They are neat and tasty, and meet with general use at the headquarters.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The Special Committee of the German-American Hayes and Wheeler Club chosen on Saturday last, to whom was referred the address prepared to the German-American citizens, met yesterday afternoon, and appointed Messrs. Lorenz Brentano, Rosenthal, Lackerer, and Vocke a Sub-Committee to draft a new address, which will be presented to the meeting to be held on Saturday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in Germania Hall.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

At the Democratic Headquarters, in the Palmer House, there was some stir yesterday. John Mattocks, Secretary Crowley, Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, Cyrus H. McCormick, Tom Shirley, and others, enlivened the place with their presence. Among the visitors were C. Zarley, Joliet *Signal*; A. S. Richardson, Houston, Tex.; and Gen. Singleton, of Quincy.

Messrs. Cyrus H. McCormick and Thomas Shirley looked through the Palmer House in company with Mr. Potter Palmer yesterday, and rooms were accepted for use of both the State anb National Committees. Mr. Palmer also gives the use of the ladies' ordinary for large gatherings. All the rooms are handsome and easily accessible, and give the Democracy the most aristocratic quarters for occupancy ever used by them.

Word was received by John Forsythe, from Barney Caulfield yesterday, stating that he was a candidate for re-election. John Forsythe, consequently, is off the track.

The Democratic Central Executive Committee held a brief session without transacting any business.

The joint City and County Reception Committee meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Room 22 Palmer House for the purpose of arranging for the reception to be given the State and National Committees on Monday evening next. A grand affair is promised if the "brads" are forthcoming. Tilden will probably "tap another bar'l." The Finance Committee of the Democratic Central Club met yesterday afternoon to arrange the preliminaries.

The Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Committee met at the headquarters, 77 and 79 Clark street, yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of importance.

The County Headquarters are to be removed to the second floor of the Superior Block, which R. E. Goodell probably will furnish rent-free for use of the Democracy during the campaign.

"MAKING UP."

The Democratic City and County Conference Committees met in Room 13 Palmer House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of patching up old differences and blending in one grand element of union all the differences existing in the local ranks. There were present James B. Vaughn, Thomas Hoyne, John Forsythe, and F. A. Hoffman on behalf of the City Committee. Mark Sheridan, Col. Arno Voss, Dennis O'Sullivan, Gen. Daniel Cameron, R. E. Goodell, and Perry H. Smith represented the County Central Committee.

Mark Sneridan occupied the chair, and Jeremiah J. Crowley acted as Secretary.

Mr. Vaughn stated the object of the meeting. Gen. Cameron said that the City and County Committee had represented the city for sixteen years past, which he thought was improper. The Committee could not delegate its powers, and he believed the whole matter should be left in the hands of a committee of fifteen.

Some further discussion followed, when, upon motion of Perry H. Smith, it was resolved that the city shall appoint five members and the county six, they to act as a State and National Executive Campaign Committee during the coming contest; they to have the power to increase the number as necessities demand. This was adopted as the report.

On motion of John Forsythe, the Committee adjourned to the bar, where the marriage ceremony was duly celebrated.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Secretary R. M. Springer and three or four of the Greenback faithful planted their italicized bootheels on the centre-table in the Independent Greenback Committee rooms yesterday noon, and discussed the situation in a mild sort of a way, pending the arrival of Lew Steward, the Greenback-Tilden-billiard-cushion candidate for Governor. The emphatic Lew had telegraphed that he would come up on the morning train. About noon a rumor was current that he was lying perdu at the Tremont House, in deep consultation with political friends over the wording of his letter of acceptance. But to the disgust of the reporters and others who are interested in his mightiness, he failed to show up, and the hotel clerks positively declared that they were not concealing him.

Along in the afternoon Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Quincy, dropped in at the Independent headquarters, for a chat on the situation. After the customary formalities of welcome had been encompassed, the party adjourned to the back parlor of a neighboring cabaret, where they proceeded to indulge in a mild dissipation on soda-water and lemonade. While doing justice to the cooling nectar, the quartette were corralled by a TRIBUNE reporter, who proceeded to interview the great apostle of rag-babyism.

"General, which way have you been?"

"I have just arrived from New York, whither I went a few days ago on railroad business, and I am now on my way home."

"What is the political feeling in New York?"

"Politics are very dull. The campaign has not opened. Many Democrats with whom I talked are disgusted at Tilden's dilatoriness in replying to the honor conferred on him at St. Louis. It is

HAVING A BAD EFFECT.

The Democracy are very much split up. Outside of Wall street and the bond-holders, the great mass of New York Democrats are in favor of greenbacks."

"Do you think that Tilden can carry the State of New York?"

"I certainly saw nothing while I was there which could lead me to that conclusion."

"Did you interview Peter Cooper?"

"I had a few minutes' conversation with him on 'Change. I only saw him once."

"Will he stick to it and make the race?"

"Undoubtedly. He will not give up the ship."

And the General here launched into a long disquisition on the financial situation of the country, the need of more currency, the "legal-tendering" of National Cank notes, the silver dollar, and the necessity for a change in the Administration.

"Yes," chimed in a greenback Democrat of Teutonic descent, "We want a new deal; we want reform."

"What reform do you want?" curiously responded the General, in whose eye gleamed a malicious twinkle.

The Teutonic Democrat was nonplussed for a moment, and gaspingly responded, "We want a new Administration; there is too much corruption in Washington."

"Do you think Tilden will give you reform?" rejoined the General.

"Certainly."

"Why, dear sir, don't you know it is impossible for any New York Democratic politician to be a reformer. If you don't know that you know very little about politics. Talk about reform;

WHAT REFORM CAN MORRISSEY ORIGINATE?"

"Morrissey is a square man," replied the Teutonic greenbacker.

"Yes, he is honest as a gambler; he pays his debts and pays his bets, but——"

"You wouldn't put your boys in his hands to be trained," suggested Dr. Osgood, who was one of the quartette.

"The fact is," continued the General, "this cry of 'reform' is the wail of the 'outs' wanting to get in. Here you have a Democratic Congress. What reform has it originated? Has it not spent its time in investigating in the most star-chamber manner possible? What has it accomplished? It had the impudence to ask Secretary Bristow to divulge his private conversations with the President. Such a disgraceful thing was never before done in this country."

Here the General resumed his arguments on the rag-baby question, and satisfactorily showed to himself, and certainly to two of the others, that the Greenback party was the only party of reform, on the principle that it would do the greatest good to the greatest number. The reporter then retired.

TO THE FRONT.

The Rag-Baby nurses propose to hold a grand mass-meeting at the Exposition Building on the 23d inst. Gen. Singleton and Sam Cary, of Ohio, will be the principal speakers.

Some practical joker has hoisted the legend "Gold" directly opposite the entrance to the Greenback headquarters. In the eternal fitness of things it has the same effect on rabid Greenbackers as a red handkerchief on an infuriated bull. Springer regards it as a good joke.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Third Ward met last evening at the corner of Twenty-fifth and State streets, for the purpose of organizing a company of minute-men to take part in the campaign. S. S. Greeley was elected Chairman, and W. K. Morris Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to take the names of citizens who were willing to enlist in the proposed company. Messrs. Hughes, White, and McCarthy were made such Committee.

Ex-Senator Crawford made a few remarks on the issues of the campaign, and was followed by L. L. Mills, who spoke at some length, predicting a glorious victory for the Republican party.

Mr. White reported about thirty names as having signed the roll of the proposed company. Mr. Morris was then elected temporary Captain, to hold office until such time as the company was full, when permanent officers would be elected. H. F. Steele was then elected First Lieutenant, and Mr. McArthur Second Lieutenant, on the same terms.

The temporary officers, together with Messrs. Keppel, White, and Barnard, were constituted a Recruiting Committee. It was then voted that the members of the Company meet this evening at the same hall for further organization.

The business of the meeting having thus been concluded, the audience were entertained by one of "Horse" Eddy's best speeches, and some further speaking from other parties, after which the meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD MINUTE-MEN.

A meeting of young men was held Tuesday evening at the Third Ward Republican Club rooms, 960 Wabash avenue, for the purpose of organizing a company of minute men, to be called Company A, of the Armour Guards, in token of the generosity of Mr. George Armour, who gave $200 toward paying for the proper equipments for the Company. The meeting was called to order by Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, who has been very active in getting up the Company. He stated the object of the meeting. Mr. C. Greeley then followed with some remarks, and the balloting was then begun for the election of officers. Mr. A. C. Chase was elected Captain. He, however, found he could not be present, and declined to accept. Mr. Andrews was then elected, and declined, and Mr. William Armour followed in the same ignoble path. Mr. Fitzpatrick was then nominated and unanimously elected. Mr. Frank Bissell was next elected First Lieutenant and Frank Brush Second Lieutenant. The meeting then adjourned until 7:45 Friday evening.

One side of the hall was covered with the equipments, which presented a very agreeable sight. The outfit consists of a waterproof, black tri-cornered hat with red, white, and blue rosettes, a cloak of the same material, a sash of red, white, and blue stripes, and a torch consisting of a tin globe painted with the national colors, and attached by a movable bail to a staff or handle. This equipment will give the company an attractive and striking appearance, and will do much to keep it full.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at 772 Halsted street. Mr. C. Tetgmeyer was chosen permanent Chairman of the Club. Several members signed the list for the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler marching club, and a stirring address was made by the Hon. Irus Coy on the importance of the campaign and the need of thorough organization. He congratulated the members on the formation of the Hayes and Wheeler Club, and gave some practical advice in regard to starting and managing the organization.

It was decided to postpone the election of officers for the marching club until Friday evening, when a meeting will be held at the same place.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held last evening at 381 Blue Island avenue. In the absence of the presiding officer, Mr. John Schmeltz was elected Chairman. Several of those present evinced a desire to become members of the Hayes and Wheeler Guards, and signed the roll of membership.

Mr. Schmeltz offered the following resolutions. While it was difficult to see the precise application of the first resolution to the *Times*, which has certainly not "adhered to the cause of the tax-payers," the resolutions were adopted, their author paying a handsome compliment to the press for its attention to the affairs of the Seventh Ward, and especially of the Republican Club:

Whereas, The daily press, namely, THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, and *Inter-Ocean*, have by their steadfast adherence to the cause of the tax-payers encouraged and guided us by their teachings to the great triumph in our last Aldermanic contest; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Seventh Ward Republican Club, tender said champions of the citizens' cause our heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, That we solicit their favors in the coming Presidential and Gubernatorial campaign, being convinced that their advice, praise, or rebuke will inspire us to more vigilance and cautious activity.

Whereas, The reorganization of the Board of Public Works will come before the Common Council next Monday, we, the members of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, would respectfully suggest that our Aldermen would exert themselves by adopting judicious measures to prevent depriving of their rightful wages the laborers engaged upon public improvements.

On motion the meeting night was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday, after which the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A reorganization of the Republican Club of the Ninth Ward has been satisfactorily accomplished. The best citizens of the ward are now prominently indentified with the organization. The meeting of last evening, at which this harmonious result was secured, was very largely attended. Mr. S. M. Moore was made Temporary Chairman and Mr. J. M. Getman acted as Secretary. The Constitution was then amended so as to provide that the officers of the Club should consist of a President, First Vice-President, and one Vice-President from each of the four precincts, a Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of eleven members,—The First Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two members chosen from each precinct, and all to hold office until the third Tuesday in November. On motion of ex-Mayor Bond the Club proceeded to elect officers. The election resulted as follows: President, William H. Thompson; First Vice-President, Peter Schuttler; Vice-Presidents by precincts: E. Morrison, J. J. Brown, T. Eckardt, and S. M. Moore; Secretary, Maj. John R. Floyd; Assistant Secretary, Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss; Treasurer, Maj. John Hoffman; Executive Committee, T. M. Avery, J. R. Wheeler, A. E. Bishop, H. C. Middaugh, D. W. Clarke, Jr., J. M. Getman, F. B. Felton, and J. L. Brennan, together with the First Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer aforesaid. In the election of the officers a greater degree of unanimity and better feeling prevailed than have characterized any previous meeting of the Club. It is now fully organized for the Presidential campaign, is well officered, and in good working order. The Committee appointed to organize semi-military companies reported considerable progress, and were continued.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward was held at No. 204 West Lake street last evening, the object being to perfect the organization of a club for the ward. William Wayman called the meeting to order and nominated C. R. Matson as President and H. H. Martin as Secretary, who were duly elected.

The first business was the hearing of a report from a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, through H. J. Jennings, which was received and temporarily laid over for further consideration.

Ex-Ald. Gunderson moved the appointment of a committee of five on permanent organization.

Ald. White demurred, and thought time would be saved by having all Republicans come forward and sign the constitution. An organization was necessary before officers could be selected.

Mr. Feldkamp understood that the meeting had been called to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Club, and he was in favor of going to work and doing it without regard to what had been done at former meetings. [Applause.]

After some further discussion a substitute was offered to take up the constitution and adopt it by sections, which prevailed. The constitution was then read and adopted, after which those present, to the number of forty, came forward and signed it.

Ex-Ald. Gunderson then renewed his motion to appoint a committee of five on permanent organization, which prevailed. The following were appointed: S. T. Gunderson, D. Schoyem, John Gutgesell, C. B. Sampson, and Ald. Smith.

The meeting then adjourned until the 12th inst.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Company A, Eleventh Ward Haymakers, met for drill last evening in Martine's Hall, Ada street, near Madison. There are at present two companies organized in the ward, and the third and fourth are already in process of organization. As soon as these are fully uniformed and equipped, the regiment will be made the recipient of a handsome silk flag, now being manufactured by some of the patriotic ladies of the ward. A drum and fife corps is also organized, and in the fall parades the Eleventh Ward will not be found behind in demonstration.

The drill of Company A last evening showed effective training by Capt. Phillips, and also that the old veterans have not forgotten how to drill. The marching by fours, platoons, countermarching, etc., was gone through with credit. There were delegates from the First Ward and other Clubs present, each of which exhibited their various styles of uniforms adopted by them. After the drill, the company held a meeting, with President Samuel A. Kerr in the chair. Mr. William Jones was elected Second Lieutenant, in place of George A. Lipe, resigned. George A. Nutting was elected Quartermaster. The Chairman was added to the Executive Committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the regular Ward Club.

The question of uniforms was discussed, and it was decided to refer it to the Executive Committee.

The matter of height and age of members was referred to the Executive Committee.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the gentlemen of the First Ward Club for the exhibition of their uniforms.

Capt. Magill tendered an invitation to the company to visit the drill of the First Ward company, in Central Hotel, this evening.

The meeting then adjourned till Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

SEVENTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club was held last night at the corner of Market and Ontario streets, Peter Conlan in the chair.

Mr. Young offered a set of rules for the guidance of the deliberative body, and they were adopted.

John McCaffrey, of county fame, was called upon to explain why the meeting of last evening should form the Club which the Central Committee would recognize, viz.: because he had formerly been the President of the old ward organization, and he would resign.

The Chairman, in a grieved manner, said that he thought that it was a Tilden and Hendricks Club, and had nothing to do with city offices.

The *Courier* reporter then went over and whispered in the ear of the Chairman, who announced that Mr. A. J. Walker of the Central Club was present, and would he speak? Mr. Walker came to the scratch smiling, and began a long-winded harangue about the dear Democrats, etc. In the course of his remarks he said that Democratic reform "was like a voltaic battery, which should surround and move the world." He continued with a string of diabolisms which caused a few boys outside to cheer. Mr. Walker said that there was no spread-eagleism about him, and that he was working solely for the interests of the dear cause. The speaker could not bear to think that he was wasting his bad eloquence upon desert air, and he reminded the audience that they were intelligent (an assertion which took most of them by surprise).

Just at this point a man button-holed the speaker and told him to wait till the Club was organized before speeches were made. Mr. Walker subsided temporarily, and a committee of half-a-dozen was appointed to select a Ward Committee, but they failed to pick one out because they did not know who was in the Club. They will not be chosen till next week.

Uupon motion a Finance Committee of three was appointed by the Chair. The members are Messrs. Carney, O'Connor, and McGinnis.

Mr. Walker then continued his speech, and the meeting finally adjourned.

LUCKY FELLOWS.

A Jolly Trio, Loaded Down With Wealth.

Omaha Republican, Aug. 1.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Col. Amos J. Botsford and Maj. John McEvena, who arrived here on Sunday from Whitewood, via Cheyenne. At Sidney, they were joined by Capt. Richard M. Dillon. Yesterday afternoon they went East to Philadelphia, via Burlington, Chicago, and Pittsburg. They will remain in Chicago about five days. They were all loaded down with gold-dust and greenbacks, and are "well heeled" for a long trip through the East.

Col. Botsford is the original owner of the famous "Claim 82" on the Whitewood, where twenty-one men are constantly employed, in three seven-hour shifts of seven men each. The average yield since the claim was opened up has been 17 ounces per day. He has a large quantity of dust with him, and $1,200 awaits him in Chicago, to which city it was forwarded direct from Whitewood. Mr. Botsford is also the owner of the "Grand Duke," which assays from $1,250 to $1,900 per ton, and the "Morning Glory," from $5,000 to $6,000 per ton. He is on his way East to buy quartz-crushing machinery with which to work the "Grand Duke" and "Morning Glory." He is one of the best known men in the Hills.

Maj. McEvena was formerly Chief Clerk Quartermaster's Department, Red Cloud Agency. He has several hundred dollars in gold dust with him, that sells for $21.50 per ounce; also specimens from a mica mine that he discovered 8 miles from Custer. He says he has a mountain of it. The vein is 20 feet wide. The specimens that he has are very clear and handsome, and are unusually large, being 18 by 6 inches. It is said to be the only mine in the world from which such large sheets can be obtained. A specimen that he gave to his "old pard," Joe Tehon, can be seen at the St. Joe ticket office in the Grand Central. Maj. McEvena was for a long time a resident of Omaha.

Capt. Dillon came in by way of Sidney, and he also struck a "bonanza" in the Hills, judging by the size of his immense "roll." Dick has had a big streak of luck since he left Omaha.

THE BONANZA MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—The *Chronicle* this morning publishes an interview with James R. Keene, in which the latter reiterates in detail his favorable opinion of the Bonanza mines, expressed in a recent dispatch taken from the Gold Hill *News*, and attributes the recent decline to the excessive inflation of values, which was sure to be followed by a depression quite as violent and unnecessary.

The Turkish Fleet.

London Examiner.

Now that the Turkish fleet has been put in motion, with the view of taking a part, if necessary, in the war, it will probably be discovered, or rather remarked on as a discovery, that, in ships of war, this fleet is remarkably powerful. For many years credit has been given the Ottoman Empire for the possession of a force of powerful ironclads, but the actual strength of this force is hardly known, and rarely recognised, except to be dismissed with a sneer as useful only to lie in the Golden Horn and be gazed at. The Turkish fleet, however, includes no less than twenty ironclads, and some of these are certainly equal to our finest sea-going ironclads.

The two most powerful vessels are the Mesondiye and Mendouhiye, which are as long as our Hercules or Sultan, and protected by armor as powerful as the Alexandra. They carry 18-ton guns, and are so far weaken than our most recent ironclad cruisers, which are to carry 25-ton guns. This defect is, however, to be rectified in at least on vessel. Then there are four vessels slightly smaller, with 5½ inch plating, and using 12-ton guns. Then come four more carrying 12-ton guns, and plated with armor of from 7 to 9 inches thick. These last are worthy of notice as being like our Temeraire, which was alunched three mont's ago, in carrying their guns partially in fixed turrets or in an open breastwork *en barbette*.

These ten vessels are all powful, and make a fleet which no country can afford to desperse. The remaining ten consist of armed corvettes and gunboats.

"Teeter."

Indianapolis Journal.

Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks are playing "teeter" on the currency-plank of the St. Louis platform. As one goes up the other goes down. Tilden only weighs 117 pounds, but he has got a barrel of money on his end.

PASTIMES.

Second Day of the Summer Meeting at Buffalo.

Gen. Grant and Sam Purdy the Winners---Lulu's Race Against Time.

Good Trotting at Freeport---Granville Wins the 2:26 Race.

The American Horse Preakness Has a Walk-Over at Brighton.

Hartfords vs. Athletics—The Grand Haven Rowing Regatta.

THE TURF.

THE BUFFALO MEETING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—The attendance at the second day of the August meeting was somewhat larger than that of the opening day, about 10,000 being present. The weather was fine and the track in splendid condition.

In the 2:29 race, five heats were necessary to decide the contest, Grant, the favorite, proving the winner.

Four heats were trotted in the 2:22 class; Sam Purdy taking the first money, although being sold in the field last night, Cozette being the favorite.

The colt races advertised for to-day were postponed until to-morrow.

The appearance of Lulu on the track to trot in a special trial was greeted with applause.

SUMMARY FIRST RACE.

Purse $2,500; 2:29 class first; $1,250, second $625, third $375, fourth $250.

Gen. Grant	2	1	2	1	1
Mattie	9	2	1	2	4
Trio	1	8	8	6	7
Planter	7	3	3	3	0
Marion	3	5	6	4	0
Damon	4	6	4	5	5
Hattie R.	5	7	5	7	6
Banquo	8	4	7	8	dr
Colborn	6	dr			

Time—2:32½, 2:25, 2:22¾, 2:25, 2:26.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $3,000, for 2:22 class; first $1,500, second $750, third $450, fourth $300.

Sam Purdy	2	1	1	1
Cozette	1	3	3	3
Prospero	4	2	2	2
Lady Turpin	3	5	4	4
Badger Girl	5	4	5	5

Time—2:22½, 2:22¼, 2:22¼, 2:23¾.

LULU.

Between the heats of the above races, Lulu made an effort to beat 2:14 for a purse of $2,000. She trotted three heats with the following result:

First mile—Quarter, 34¼; half, 1:09¼; three-quarters, 1:41½; mile, 2:18¼.

Second trial—Quarter, 33½; half, 1:09¾; three-quarters, 1:42; mile, 2:16¼.

Last mile—Quarter, 33½; half, 1:09; three-quarters, 1:44; mile, 2:17¼.

THE FREEPORT RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 2.—The programme at the trotting park to-day was varied by a balloon ascension by Mlle. Coutourier. The balloon rose almost vertically to a height of about 1,000 feet, moved slowly westward over the city, coming to the ground at a distance of a mile from the starting point.

The 2:26 race was taken by Granville, in three straight heats. Time, 2:26, 2:26, 2:29. Lady Byron took second money, and Lady H. third.

In the 2:33 race the first heat was won by Lina, in 2:31; Billy O'Neil second. The second heat was won by Sleepy Bill in 2:29½; Sooner second. The third heat was taken by Sooner in 2:32; Sophia Temple second. The fourth heat was won by G. T. Pilot in 2:29; Sophia Temple second. The fifth heat was won by Sophia Temple in 2:36; Ed Wilder second.

The remaining heats will be finished to-morrow morning. The crowd on the grounds and in the amphitheatre was much larger than yesterday, numbering over 2,000.

AT LAST.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The American horse, Preakness, won the Brighton Cup to-day by a walk-over.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS AGAIN DEFEATED BY THE HARTFORDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—The Athletics were again defeated to-day, by a score of 15 to 5. The game was not so well played as was that between the same clubs on Tuesday, but it had many meritorious features, principally the heavy hitting of the Hartfords. The score is as follows:

Hartford.	R	B	P	A	E
Remsen, c. f.	2	4	1	0	0
Burdock, 2 b.	3	2	2	2	2
Higham, r. f.	2	3	1	1	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	2	2	0	2	0
Carey, s. s.	2	3	4	2	0
Bond, p.	0	2	1	3	1
York, l. f.	2	2	3	0	1
Mills, 1 b.	1	2	14	0	1
Harbidge, c.	1	1	1	0	1
Total	15	21	27	10	6
Athletic.					
Hall, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Force, s. s.	2	1	3	2	1
Fisler, 2 b.	2	3	2	2	0
Meyerle, 3 b.	1	3	3	1	1
Sutton, 1 b.	0	0	8	2	2
Knight, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Eggler, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Ritterson, c.	0	0	5	1	3
Zettlein, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	9	27	9	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hartfords	0	0	3	3	4	3	1	0	2	—15
Athletics	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 5

Runs earned—Hartfords, 8; Athletics, 3.
Bases on errors—Hartfords, 4; Athletics, 3.
Two-base hits—Hartfords, 2; Athletics, 2.
Three-base hits—Hartfords, 1; Athletics, 0.
Double play—Fisler and Sutton.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Charles Daniels, of Hartford.

TOURNAMENT AT PRINCETON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 2.—A large crowd of people were in attendance at the base-ball tournament to-day. Three games were played, as follows: Monmouth against Sheffield; 16 to 11 in favor of Monmouth. Keithsburg against Kewanee; 12 to 6 in favor of Keithsburg. Princeton against Sheffield; 18 to 6 in favor of Princeton.

A MINNESOTA GAME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—The Silver Stars, of Northfield, champions of the State, defeated the Blue Stockings, of this city, by a score of 24 to 5 to-day.

ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Quickstep Base-Ball Club, of Elgin, went to Batavia to-day and whipped out the Batavia Club in the presence of about 1,000 people.

AQUATIC.

THE GRAND HAVEN REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 2.—The second day of the regatta resulted as follows:

First Race—Junior four-oared race, 1 mile and return, three entries: Peninsulars, of Muskegon, Spring Lakes, and Grand Havens. The race was won by the Peninsulars of Muskegon. Time, 13 minutes and 52 seconds; Spring Lakes second, 13 minutes 54 seconds.

Second Race—Senior double-scull, 1 mile and return; two boats started. Won by the Lotos, pulled by Landon and Barnard, of the Northwestern Rowing Association, beating Corning and Curtis. Time, 13 minutes 31¾ seconds, and 13 minutes 34¼ seconds.

Third Race—Junior single sculls, 1 mile and return; three entries. Won by James Wilson. Time, 15 minutes 14¼ seconds.

Fourth Race—Senior four-oared shell, 1 mile and return; three crews started. The boat "Why Not" won, the crew being C. T. Corning, Henry Smith, John Killoren, and W. B. Curtis. Time, 12 mintes 28¾ seconds; the Excelsiors, of Detroit, second. Time, 12 minutes 33 seconds.

The weather was very warm, with smooth water, and everything was favorable. There was a large attendance. The prizes were distributed this evening at Sheldon Park by the Hon. William Ferry.

ENGLISH OARSMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Of the London rowing clubs, four have started for the Centennial regatta.

A SCULL RACE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 2.—Warren Smith defeated Obed Smith and John Brown in the champion scull race; distance, 3 miles; time, 23 minutes.

THE CARY BEATEN BY THE PERI.

Because Capt. John A. Farrow succeeded a week ago, with his yacht Annie Louise Cary, in winning the race with the Manitowoc wastub, the Sea Gull, he thought that his fortune had turned, and after that he would easily beat all the yachts at this harbor, except the Frolic. He issued his challenge, and the little yacht Peri took it up. The race came off yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. So confident was Mr. Farrow of a glorious victory that, besides the other two Johns who helped him manage his yacht the last time, he had taken on board a number of prominent people, twelve in all, among whom were Alexander Kerns, Mike Hartnett, Lawyer Kremer, Jim Wilson, and others, to enjoy the fun in getting away with that little ambitious yacht Peri. The weather was exceedingly fine, the wind blowing briskly from the northeast, which made the lake a little rougher than desirable. At the start the Cary had the lead. She was, however, soon overtaken by the little Peri, which continued to widen the distance between the two boats, and finally won the race by twenty minutes. Of course, John Farrow and his crew of twelve felt very cheap. They could assign no excuse for the defeat of their yacht, except that she was not as fast as the other. The Cary showed all through the race that as a fast sailer she was not a success. Even the small yacht Falcon, manned by Capts. McLaughlin and Gilman, overtook her. Capt. McLaughlin contends that if he had sailed the Cary she would not have been beaten so easily. It is, however, very doubtful whether Capt. McLaughlin could have done any better than Captains Farrow, Crawford and Hea. Capt. John Farrow still believes in the superiority of his yacht and he intends to challenge Capt. Prindiville's fast sailer, the Pamlico, as soon as she returns from Europe.

CRICKET.

AT CHATHAM, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATHAM, Ont., Aug. 2.—A cricket match was played to-day between the Toledo (O.) and Chatham Clubs. Chatham, first inning, 137; Toledo, first inning, 40; Toledo, second inning, 59; Chatham winning by innings and 38 runs.

THE RAILWAYS.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

President Albert Keep, General-Manager Marvin Hughitt, Assistant General Superintendent C. C. Wheeler, and Chief Engineer Johnson, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection over the various branches of the road. They report having found everything in excellent condition. The crops all along the line look splendid and promise an immense yield. The prospects of the road were never better than at present.

The annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is nearly completed and will soon be issued. No figures have yet been made public, but it is stated that the earnings of the road during the past year have been much larger than for the year previous. In addition to this, considerable new rolling-stock, among which eighteen first-class new engines were purchased during the year, the money for which was charged to the expense account and does not show in the earnings.

There has been nothing done as yet towards the erection of the new depot at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, and it is hardly probable that it will be commenced this season. The ground on which the Hatch House and other rookeries stood has been leveled, and a track laid on the same, which will be used for running cars out of the way, and thus relieve somewhat the crowded condition of the present temporary depot.

DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 2.—A suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court by the holders of $3,000,000 of the bonds of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, against that Company, asking that defendants be compelled to account for all funds received from the sale of bonds, and to repay the face value of some $1,200,000 of bonds, and claims against the road, etc., to the amount of a million more. The bill alleges the grossest frauds by the Company, not only in the negotiation of the bonds, but in the management of the road. The plaintiffs allege that $2,400,000, the proceeds of bonds, was spent in violation of the contract; that $400,000 was loaned to another Company; that no rolling stock was bought except from the Western Car Company, of which the members of the Davenport & St. Paul Construction Company were members.

If the suit is won by the plaintiffs it will establish the principle which is held good in England, that individuals cannot make a contract as a corporation, and raise money by it, and violate the same, and waste the money without being responsible for their promise and acts as much as if each member was alone concerned in the contract, and was making it on his own private account. If the United States Supreme Court holds this doctrine to be correct, there will be a trembling among members of railroad corporations.

NEW IOWA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Directors of the Burlington, Keosauqua & Western Narrow-Gauge Railroad held a meeting here this afternoon. An Executive Committee was appointed, and steps taken to secure a survey of the route and local aid by taxation this fall. Those interested in the project are sanguine of the speedy building of the road.

On Saturday last, the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad commenced laying track from Unionville, Mo., the present terminus of the road, to Laclede, a distance of about 20 miles. This work they hope to finish in six or eight weeks, and will give them a road through to their junction with the Hannibal & St. Joe Road. It is a movement of considerable importance for Burlington, as its completion will give her another through route.

CHICAGO, CLINTON & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—The citizens held a meeting to-night to consider Receiver Thayer's proposition to furnish iron to build the Chicago, Clinton & Western Railroad into this city from Lenox, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, a distance of 9 miles, if the people here will pay in enough of the tax voted to build this link. It will cost about $41,000. The feeling is considerably in favor of the project. It is thought here that if this don't get the road, we will never secure it. A committee was appointed at the meeting to consider what is best to be done in the matter and report at a subsequent meeting. The prospects for this much-needed line are getting brighter.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The railway war is still being continued with unabated fury between the Grand Trunk Railway, Central Vermont, and other roads against the New York Central. No steps have been taken by any of the roads to come to a compromise.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 2.—N. Mattes & Co., dry-goods and grocery merchants here, made an assignment to A. B. Smith.

The banking and insurance firm of Ravens, Mackinley & Co., doing business under the name of the Exchange Bank, suspended this morning. Liabilities not known, but supposed to be greatly in excess of the assets. D. B. Snow, Assignee.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—Brooms & Houston, wholesale grocers, and W. B. Brooks & Son, miners and shippers of coal, made assignments to-day for the benefit of their creditors. W. B. Brooks and Alexander Houston also made individual assignments. The firms are amongst the oldest in Columbus, and it is estimated their assets, consisting largely of real estate, will at low valuation more than cover their liabilities.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 2.—The balance of cash in the State Treasury June 30, was $1,039,887.83; receipts during the month ending July 31, $190,478.58; payable during the same time, $141,259.04; balance in the Treasury July 31, $1,089,107.37.

The Governor has appointed Henry H. Hinds, of Stanton, a member of the Board of Control of the State Public-School at Coldwater, in place of Charles E. Mickly, resigned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a certificate of organization to the St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, Chicago; the object being to afford a temporary home for friendless girls out of employment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 2.—A young man named Jerry S. Hall, formerly of Churchtown, Columbia County, N. Y., died in this city to-day from an overdose of morphine, which he is believed to have taken himself.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R.-R.-R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

[illegible]

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. [illegible] Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

[illegible]

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by

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I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: [illegible]

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

[illegible]

BENJ. D. COCKER.
MARY COCKER.
MARY [illegible]
E. B. FOND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

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an Tumor
years' growth cured by
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THE TURKISH WAR.

Montenegrin Operations in Herzegovina.

The Fight at Klek--Turkish Violation of Neutral Waters.

General Uprising of the Slavs---A Servian Mission to Russia.

Operations of the Armies under Gens. Alimpics and Tchernayeff.

Roumania's Army-Mobilizations, and Her Demands upon Turkey.

The Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria, as Described by a Bulgarian.

Massacre of from 20,000 to 40,000 Persons---Forty Villages Burned.

Disraeli's Statement as to the Atrocities, and the London Times' Comment Thereon.

Disquieting News as to the Health of the New Sultan.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

THEIR OPERATIONS IN HERZEGOVINA.
Correspondence London Times.

RAGUSA, July 9.—The obscurity which reigns over the Montenegrin field of operations is not yet dissipated, though we learn that on the entry of the army into Herzegovina a complete reorganization of the Insurgent force was undertaken, it being divided into battalions, and the arms redistributed, so that each battalion should be armed with the same kind of rifle. The previous condition of armament was chaotic in the extreme. About 1,500 Sniders taken from the Turks, and as many more old Austrian breechloaders, were mixed up with "Stuzen" (the Austrian jaeger's ancient weapon), and muzzle-loaders of various other patterns, and ammunition was as often in the wrong hands as in the right. This had all to be remedied, and the commissariat arrangements extended over the auxiliary force before a march forward could be begun, and that it should have been left until this time to be undertaken is a proof the more that Montenegro was late in deciding to take the field, as, if that point had been clear, this organization could have been completed before the declaration of war, and the revictualing of Niksics could have been prevented by the means of this organization.

PRINCE NIKITA'S OBJECT.
Dispatch to the London Times.

VIENNA, July 18.—Gradually light is dawning over most of the military operations which have been carried on of late. First, as regards those in Herzegovina, the object of Prince Nikita has been fully confirmed; it is, without relation to the Servian operations, the occupation of Herzegovina, including Mostar. For that purpose he assembled his own forces as well as the insurgents at Banjani, and he sent Paulovics, who had been appointed Chief Voyvode, with 4,000 men to the left, by Trebigne; and Popovo Polje, towards Stolatz, with instructions to take Klek, or at least to cut off the communication with this latter place, and, if possible, likewise with Metkovich, and then turn towards Mostar. To the right another column of 6,000 men was sent to operate in the direction of Gatschko and Nevesigne, towards Mostar; while the main force, under his own immediate command, moved in the centre by Ubli straight on Mostar, where

ALL THE COLUMNS ARE TO UNITE.

His whole force is reckoned at 30,600 men, of whom 20,000 are Montenegrins, which must, however, be an exaggeration, considering that the population of Montenegro is not 120,000. The plan of the Turks being to withdraw temporarily from the open country in Herzegovina, in order to concentrate their forces in Bosnia against the Servian invasion, they contented themselves with garrisoning the chief positions, so that the Montenegrins, whose object was to get to Mostar, leaving aside these fortified places, have reached the neighborhood of Mostar almost without encountering resistance. The only action on the right wing was when the column there waylaid, in the defile of Zallom, Selim Pasha, who was retreating from Gatschko to Nevesigne, and had to cut his way through, not without heavy loss. The other was on the left wing, where Paulovics sent a column of 2,000 men against Klek, occupying without resistance the heights which lead up towards Stolatz. The Gulf of Klek narrows very much towards the end. On a low promontory is the little Austrian fort of Klek, while a few hundred yards from it, quite at the end of the gulf, lies Neum, the Turkish landing-place. This is now occupied by a force of some 1,200 men, who are safe enough in the intrenchments and tolerably provided with provisions. The only drawback is that the only source of water is high up on the slope, and about this spring there has been

A TOLERABLY BRISK ENGAGEMENT,

the detachment sent to fetch water being attacked by the Montenegrin forces from the heights. The Turkish force of 150 men retired, a battalion was then sent, and the fight drew down towards Neum. As soon as they were within reach, the Turkish man-of-war which had brought the last transports opened fire with its guns, and continued to do so, in spite of the remonstrances of the commander of the Austrian gunboat Grille against this violation of the neutral waters. The Montenegrin bullets flew about the deck of the Austrian vessel, while the combatants on both sides passed likewise the Austrian frontier line, where they were, however, received and some of them disarmed. Representations have been made in Constantinople to have the Turkish man-of-war recalled. This has been until now the course of affairs in Herzegovina, and according to the last accounts the Montenegrins are before Mostar.

THE SERVIANS.

UPRISING OF THE SLAVS.
Correspondence London Times.

RAGUSA, July 9.—The number of volunteers coming into Servia is something surprising. I hear from good military authority (Servian) that there are now 150,000 men under arms. Here the excitement is eqally great, and we hear that the Orthodox Bishop of Cattaro has lost so many of the priests of his diocese, who have gone to the war with their flocks, that the services, especially the burials, are beyond the abilities of those who remain. The Slavs everywhere seem to feel that it is now the decisive moment for the struggle which shall decide their fate.

A MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG.
Correspondence London Times.

VIENNA, July 17.—For some days the rumor has been in circulation that Servia has asked for the mediation of Russia to bring about an armistice. The origin of this rumor may be traced to the efforts which are undoubtedly being made on the part of Servia to regain the goodwill of the Powers, above all of Russia, which she risked when, against their pressing advice, and in spite of their warning that she would be left to herself, she nevertheless engaged in war. The fortnight's experience of war may well have toned down the sanguine expectations entertained before it. Although the Turks were even worse prepared, the Servians have not been able to produce much impression at any point. All they have been able to do is to pass just across the frontier, and as the Turks gradually get up their reinforcements there is no knowing how soon they may have to give up even their present positions. In these circumstances the idea of thinking of a retreat would be likely to present itself. Indeed, it is a week ago that the hint was thrown out that Servia was always ready to negotiate, a hint which, of course, was not taken. Yesterday Col. Ismailoff, one of the Russian officers who have entered the Servian army, and who has been on Tchernayeff's staff, came through here

ON HIS WAY TO ST. PETERSBURG

on a mission, evidently with the object of propitiating the offended Powers there, and inducing them to turn their countenance again towards Servia. That this is not the case now the Servians may gather from the circumstance that while Montenegro, on the strength of her *de facto* independence, has been recognized as a belligerent, Russia has, no more than Austria, recognized the Servians as such. They are considered, and will be in any case treated like the Insurgents of Bosnia and of Herzegovina should they have to take refuge on Austrian territory. Orders to this effect have already been sent down to the military commanders on the frontier.

While Col. Ismailoff leaves the Servian army of his own accord, two other foreign officers have been

DEPRIVED OF THEIR COMMAND—

Col. Despotovics, a Russian, and Gen. Stratimirovics, an Austrian, both for insubordination. Gen. Stratimirovics won his spurs as a Servian guerrilla leader in the civil war of Hungary in 1848. He was some time Austrian Consul-General in Palermo, and for several years a member of the Hungarian Diet. Since the insurrection broke out he went over to Belgrade—in the first instance, to organize guerrillas. When war was declared he was attached to the staff of Tchernayeff, and led the column which was sent, after the taking of Babina Glava, against Akpalanka. The *Presse* has an account of this affair from its correspondent, which evidently comes from the General himself, and according to which he was sent forward three times in succession and again recalled, because reports were brought in of an advance of the Turks in the rear of the Servian position. When at last he attacked the place he heard, according to his own account, that a strong Turkish column was advancing against his left flank, which, together with the order from Tchernayeff not to engage in a serious fight, as the latter could send no reinforcements, induced him to withdraw. The failure to take Akpalanka seems to have led to discussions with Tcherneyeff, in consequence of which Stratimirovics returned to Belgrade, where he was suspected of agitating against the Government, and the day before yesterday he was sent across the Danube to Selim. Here, again, as a Hungarian subject who had violated the rules of neutrality by fighting on the Servian side, he was arrested.

THE CORPS OF ALIMPICS.
Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, July 18.—In Servia, as regards the Drina Corps of Alimpics, that General published his first official bulletin up to the 9th inst., which, except the number of killed Turks, tallies quite with the information from elsewhere. He crossed on the 3d the Drina from Vadovincze, opposite the large Island of Buyuklics, and made his way to Belina. With the exception of the little citadel, the place is open, but earthworks had been thrown up and barricades constructed in the streets, and about these the fight went on for several hours, after which, according to the bulletin, the Turks were driven to the citadel, and the order was given to retire. The Turks admit that the Servians penetrated into a portion of the town, but pretend to have repulsed the Servians. It appears that the attack has not been renewed, that the Servians are still close to the Drina, and that considerable reinforcements have been sent to that side. The only success has been the taking of Racsa, near the confluence of the Save and Drina, where there was a Turkish blockhouse, tenanted by twelve men, and a larger fight on the 6th, when the Turks sent some battalions to retake it. Both sides attributed to themselves the victory, and where each side pretends to have counted 800 dead enemies on the battlefield, and as the Turks have not retaken Racsa, the Servians may claim the victory, which has, however, had no strategical result, Alimpics remaining where he was.

There is at last, likewise, some light let into

THE DOINGS OF TCHERNAYEFF

at, or rather before, Akpalanka. The bulletin was published on the 14th, and only relates to the first move down from Babina-Galva towards Akpalanka. It calls this movement a forced reconnoissance, and does not differ materially from the account of Gen. Stratimirovics, who commanded the expedition. The Servian force rested for two days after Babina-Glava, suffering greatly from the heavy rain. On the third day, the 6th inst., the weather cleared up, and the brigade of Jajudin was sent off in two columns, one towards Akpalanka and the other towards Pirot. Nothing having been said of the latter, we must suppose that it never came into contact with the Turks. The column directed towards Akpalanka camped that night at Goruja Glama, on the last heights bordering the Ishawa Valley to the north. Reinforced by another battalion and two more guns, it moved down into the valley the next afternoon, and the four guns opened fire on the Turkish camp. The Turks went to the earthworks they had thrown up, and for two hours the artilery worked on both sides. The Servian riflemen got down gradually to the river bank, which was occupied on the other side by Turkish riflemen, who were driven away. The object of the forced reconnoissance being, according to the bulletin, attained, the order was given to withdraw, and it was executed in the best order. The loss was eighteen killed and thirty-eight wounded. As this is

THE LAST BULLETIN,

and as, in contradiction to the report of the fight two days ago, the official bulletin from Belgrade declares that there has been no fight, there cannot be the least doubt that all that has been said of the taking of Akpalanka and Pirot, and of the cutting off of the road to Sofia, is untrue. Tchernayeff has never moved beyond the heights bordering the Nishava Valley, and this fully explains the mystery which was made about his whereabouts. The merit of keeping Tchernayeff where he got almost on the first day is no doubt mainly due to the rigorous offensive measures taken by Osman Pasha, which in case of a thorough success endangered the line of retreat of the Servians under Tchernayeff. Although this success has not been complete, it has been sufficient to foil all the combinations of Tchernayeff and make him lose precious time. Now it is too late, for while yesterday no Servian official war news was published, under the plea that there was nothing of importance, telegrams from Constantinople announce that the division of Hafis Pascha at Akpalanka attacked the Servian intrenchments, and, after six hours' fight,

TOOK THEM,

and thus, in consequence of the simultaneous advance of Soliman Pasha with his division, the Servians evacuated the intrenchments of Babina-Glava without fighting, and withdrew across the Servian frontier, although the news has not been as yet confirmed from another side. With the Turkish army at Widdin now numbering at least 26,000 men, Tchernayeff has, in case of the Turks assuming the offensive, no choice but to retire from his perilous position.

THE ROUMANIANS.

ARMY-MOBILIZATION.
Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, July 17.—From Bucharest the news comes that, in consideration of the more and more imminent peril of war, the Minister of War has presented a bill in the Chambers asking for the mobilization of the army and calling out of a portion of the reserves. Since the apprehension arose that the Turkish Danube flotilla might operate in the portion of the Danube lying between Roumanian and Servian territory, some 1,200 men have been sent down to Gruja, where this contiguity of the Roumanian and Servian territory begins; but since that time, as you know, an understanding has been brought about by which the Turks have promised not to make use of their flotilla for war operations higher up than the mouths of the Timok, where the Servian territory begins. A mobilization of the Roumanian army seems, therefore, to have less meaning than it had. There has, indeed, been a case during the late operations against the Servian flying column, which crossed the Lower Timok in the direction of Widdin, when the Turkish gunboats bombarded Nova Selo, which the Servians had occepied; but this village is in Bulgaria; consequently, within the limit which the Turks promised to keep in the operations of their Danube flotilla, so the mobilization of the Roumanian army cannot well be induced by this incident. The probability is, therefore, that it is meant to

GIVE WEIGHT TO THE DEMANDS OF ROUMANIA,

conveyed in the memorandum addressed by her to the guaranteeing Powers. It may be meant as a hint that, unless something is done to content Roumania, she may still more embarrass the position of the Turks, already sufficiently embarrassed. If this be the meaning of the step taken, it is not likely to advance the object Roumania has in view. Although no official communications have passed on the subject, between the Powers, the demands brought forward by Roumania have not caused a very favorable impression. Even the Powers well inclined towards Roumania, and not averse to taking at least some of the demands formulated in the memorandum eventually into consideration, seem to think the movement very ill-chosen. It might be different at the time of a final settlement, which is, after all, not likely to be effected without the concurrence of the Powers. If Roumania maintained her neutrality and avoided all that might still more complicate matters, she might in return for her good behavior have a better chance of having her wishes as far as possible taken into consideration.

BULGARIA.

A BULGARIAN ON THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

LEIPSIC, July 11.—*To the Editor of the London Times:* The causes of discontent among the different nationalities of European Turkey have been constantly increasing both in number and intolerableness. All measures that were intended to alleviate the evil have deteriorated the condition of the the Rayahs. The reforms of last year, also, instead of improving the insupportable lot of the Christians, and instead of alleviating their sufferings by limiting the abuses, had quite the contrary effect. They proved to the Christians once more that the Turkish Government is not capable of fulfilling its promises, and that it does not wish an improvement; while the Turks, on the other hand, saw in these written firmans nothing except infringements upon their own prescribed rights. Their rage and fanaticism reached the highest degree, and their motto became—"Revenge; annihilation of the Christians." Turkish Dervishes, and the lately renowned reformatory Softas, wandered from place to place preaching and exciting the Mohammedans to war; they went so far as to fix the time when the general slaughter of the Christians ought to take place. Such a Dervish was found preaching in Philippopolis; the authorities did not molest him in his holy work, but let him go his way.

It is natural that at such a time the apostles of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee found in many a place but too willing ears; the Turkish Government could not, in fact, have acted better in order to prepare their way. The revolutionary emissaries succeeded in several places in inflaming the people. The cup of suffering was overfilled, there was needed but the slightest shake in order to cause a volcanic eruption on both sides.

THE TINDER TO THE MASS OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

was set at Panaguirishte. The officers of the Government arrived on the 21st of April (O. S.) at this place, and demanded instantly the whole sum due for the taxes on sheep (Beglik-parass). The village paid 10,000 piastres, and asked that for the rest a delay of a few days should be granted them. The Zaptiehs insisted on their demand, and in consequence thereof a quarrel arose; two Zaptiehs were killed, the third escaped wounded to Pazardjik, and reported the incident. This was the signal to the eruption on the side of the Turks. In Philippopolis and Pezardjik, in a single moment, all were ready for fighting. The Begs of these two places took the reins of government in their own hands. Through the calumny of the Greeks, the order was given to the Bulgarians that they were not to enter the *Konak*. This was done with the object of stamping this local accident with the character of a national rebellion, and thus get the long-desired opportunity of destroying our nation. Messengers were sent to every Turkish village in order to inflame and organize the population.

On the 22d of April the Governor of Philippopolis, Aziss Pasha, started with 200 horsemen for Panaguirishte, but he was met on the way by two Zaptiehs, who reported to him that the Insurgents were pursuing them. He returned to Pazardjik. On the next day, being the anniversary of St. George and the fair at Pazardjik, the Bulgarian peasants from the environs came; but they were attacked by the Turks and were obliged to run back to their villages, gather what they could, and then retreat to the larger villages, as, for instance, Panagiurishte, Koprishtitza, etc., in order to save themselves.

THE FIRST BRAVE DEED OF THE OSMANLIS

was that all the fanatical and rapacious Turks—Bashi-Bazouks—assembled under the flag of Adil Pasha, the commander of a detachment of regular troops, and marched against Panagiurishte. According to Turkish statements, they were met on their way by a small band of Bulgarian insurgents, who, after a short fight, fled to the Balkans. As the Bashi-Bazouks approached the village a great number of old men, women, and children, led by the priests, came to meet them and beg for mercy. Adil Pasha did not pay any attention to their entreaties, but ordered his men to discharge the cannons on the most prominent buildings; then he ordered them to fire on the assembled multitude. Thus about 500 persons, mostly old men, women, and children, were killed. The Bashi-Bazouks then rushed into the village and pillaged it thoroughly. They carried out their plunder with cars, and, having left nothing behind them, they burnt the village. Thus Panagiurishte, with 2,000 houses, ten priests, three schools, and 700 male and female scholars, became the first sacrifice of Turkish barbarism.

On the 1st of May (O. S.) the Village of Bratzigoro, two hours south of Pazardjik, containing 500 Bulgarian houses, was attacked. The peasants of the surrounding villages were assembled there in order to protect themselves. During three days the peasants resisted the Bashi-Bazouks. On the fourth day a detachment of regular soldiers, under the command of Hafiz Pasha, arrived. As soon as the peasants saw regular troops they went to meet them and laid down their arms, but in return they were plundered by the Bashi-Bazouks, and their village was then set on fire. One principal subject of the ammunition of these cowardly Bashi-Bazouks consists of petroleum, of which they carry great quantities with them, and which

THEY POUR OVER THE HOUSES

which are destined to be a prey to their ferocity. The same misfortune befell Vetren, a village consisting of 400 houses, which, however, was defended by a band of Insurgents.

While such tragical and inhuman scenes were acted in the Kaza of Pazardjik, the village of the Kaza of Philippopolis had to suffer no smaller evils. Perushtitza, three hours southwest of Philippopolis, containing 400 to 450 houses, which were inhabited by the wealthiest, most laborious, and most honest peasants of the whole villages, had to suffer the full ferocity, inhumanity, and rapacity of the Asiatic barbarians. The peasants of the surrounding Turkish villages had for a long time been jealous of this village. Now they found the due time to plunder the riches of the peasants and to blot them out of existence. They assembled in large crowds, accompanied by the Circassians, under the command of a certain Ahmed Aga, officer of the Government. Already, on the 24th of April, there came the Tschorbadji of the village to inform the Government of the intention of the Turks, but instead of sending help to the village, as the Bulgarian Metropolitan of Philippopolis also proposed, the emissary of Perushtitza was imprisoned. On the 27th the Bashi-Bazouks attacked on all sides the village, murdered two priests,

ENSLAVED ALL THE GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

that they could find, and then set the village on fire. Some brave young Bulgarians, who had decided to defend themselves against these rapacious robbers, shut themselves up in the two churches. On the morning of the 28th arrived Rashid Pasha with a detachment of regular soldiers, accompanied by the Begs and officers of Philippopolis, who had come, some in order to indulge in the pleasure of seeing the most flourishing Giaour village reduced to ashes, others in order to enrich their harem with Bulgarian girls, others for the sake of pillage. Rashid Pasha cannonaded the churches of the villages which were not injured by the fire of the Bashi-Bazouks, and the remaining houses. The angel of destruction spread his dark wings on this so flourishing spot, so that of the beautiful Perushtitza there remained but a heap of ashes. Of 2,500 inhabitants of Perushtitza, only 900 saved their lives by escape. Among the escaped there are not any girls, because those who escaped the slaughter were carried off as booty. The poor creatures who have been saved from the general destruction are now imprisoned in Philippopolis.

These same Bashi-Bazouks went from Perushtitza to Balak, a village of 600 houses. The same scenes occurred here also, no one was left alive; the two priests were literally cut to pieces. At Klissura, these wretches set the crown to their crimes by burning the school,

IN WHICH THEY HAD SHUT 120 CHILDREN.

I have given these few examples of the way in which the Turks defend their country, in order that your readers may form an idea of the sentiments by which these Asiatic barbarians are inspired, and of the objects which they have in view. To take only the Kaza of Philippopolis and Pazardjik, at least seventy-five villages have fallen a prey to such atrocities. During twenty-three days and nights they saw from Philippopolis the flames of the burning villages. The names of forty are already known to us. Five Bulgarian monasteries also have been pillaged, and then burnt down—Holy Virgin (Kristchnia), St. Theodor (Perushtitza), St. Nicolaus (Kalugerowo), St. Peter, and St. Kosma (Kozarsko).

These facts do not need commentary from me. The object of the Turkish Committee is no less than the perfect destruction of the Bulgarians. For this purpose and in order to have a pretense they accused the peaceful Bulgarian peasants of revolutionary intentions. It is indisputable that the Bulgarians were at first armed, but this was done after the rumor was spread that the Turks had the intention of massacreing them. At the first order of the Government they surrendered their arms, and now, when they became disarmed, the Turks attacked them. They had taken up arms, not against the Government, but against those robbers that came to plunder them. A real insurrection was found only in two villages—Vetren and Belljdevo; all the others surrendered their arms as they saw the Imperial troops coming. But the regular troops, instead of protecting them, discharged their cannon on them. From

20,000 TO 40,000 BULGARIANS HAVE BEEN MASSACRED,

while the Turks can show, at the most, a few persons of their nationality killed. This is certainly not due to their bravery, but to the fact that there has been no fight between two parties, but only a mean and treacherous massacre of the one party. The following authentic facts may show what have been the motives of the barbarians: Before burning the villages everything of worth has been taken from the houses and the booty has been carried off in cars. Among the saved there are no girls, and no children older than 8 years; children not older than 10 years have been publicly violated; Bulgarian girls have been sold in the markets of Pazardjik and Philippopolis. In a village near Kalofer seventy young girls, who refused to accept the Mahammedan faith, were violated in the midst of the village; then shut up in a stall, which was set on fire from the four sides, so that no one escaped.

It is irony in face of these inhumanities to speak of civilization and of progress. After such a treatment, the only strong feeling in the breast of every Bulgarian

WILL BE THAT OF REVENGE;

a peaceful life among Bulgarians and Turks in future is impossible; therefore every attempt to preserve the integrity of Turkey will be illusory, because deprived of a foundation.

I may add that the following thirty-nine villages of the Kazas of Philippopolis and Pazardjik are perfectly destroyed by the fire of the Bashi-Bazouks: Leshnik, 80 houses; Usun Geren, 100; Krastowo, 90; Farigiol, 65; Nasvakio, 70; Tortgili, 55; Ajweidjik, 80; Pashusha, 70; Saritza, 65; Pesuhtitza, 400; Tunhschilar, 90; Ereli, 70; Sharo Nowoselo, 300; Bojkowo, 80; Dedowo, 78; Djrebitska; Tassikir; Sindjli, 150; Klissoura, 700; Dinca, 75; Tsirnovo, 70; Schallar, 65; Kalugeroww, 300; Lessitschewo, 65; Kalaglai, 60; Djumaja, 50; Popintschi, 100; Basa, 45; Bania, 80; Vetien, 400; Batak, 600; Radulowo, 100; Alikotsolo, 60; Kosarsco, 70; Petrich, 80; Tschanakshi, 80; Eshikli, 70; Panaguirshti, Streitscha. Besides these there are the five monasteries.

A BULGARIAN.

MR. DISRAELI'S STATEMENT AS TO THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.
London Times (editorial), July 18.

Mr. Disraeli made a statement in the House of Commons yesterday with regard to atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria. A few days since, Mr. Forster had questioned him on the subject, and Mr. Disraeli had made a reply professing incomplete information and promising to make further inquiries. The Premier's answer could hardly have been different in substance, but his tone jarred upon the sensitiveness of many in the House, to whom he seemed to make light of the alleged excesses, and to regard them as necessary incidents of war to which parallels might be found among ourselves. Yesterday evening, Mr. Disraeli wisely approached the subject in a different temper. In the interval, communications had been made to Sir Henry Elliot, and answers from that functionary had been received. Mr. Disraeli had a case, and knew well that a sedate and decorous tone was the best way to give effect to it. At an earlier period of the evening he mentioned, in answer to Mr. Baxter, that the Government had received "intimations of an interesting kind relating to the matter," and intimated that he was now in possession of authentic information on the subject. Accordingly, at the most convenient time he made a statement, and the public now have all that they are likely to learn from official sources respecting these deplorable events. The result of the inquiries is pretty much what might have been expected. Mr. Disraeli was able to say on good authority that

THE REPORTS WERE EXAGGERATED,

and that the excesses were not confined to one side. The substance of the information furnished by the British Ambassador is that the insurrection was instigated by strangers, who attacked the Mussulman and Christian villages alike, and burnt the houses of the inhabitants who refused to join them. The authorities accordingly enrolled Bashi-Bazouk volunteers, and these, with the Circassians whose property had been threatened, did the bloody work of which complaint has now been made. The Circassians, as is well known, were not soldiers, either regular or irregular, but settlers in the country. After the Crimean War the Russian Government resolved to make an end with the Circassians, and prosecuted the war with such vigor that the mountaineers were everywhere subdued. An emigration in mass ensued from the region of the Caucasus, and steamers brought the Circassians in thousands to Constantinople and Varna. They received lands, grain, and sometimes cattle, from the Turkish Government, and, though their wild habits for a time filled the country with alarm, they appear to have demeaned themselves more peacefully of late. Attacked in their property,—such is the explanation of Mr. Disraeli,—they rose against the aggressors and made a fierce retaliation. The Turkish Government saw with concern the conduct of its champions, but

WAS UNABLE TO RESTRAIN THEM.

The Circassians were in the country and armed; the employment of the Bashi-Bazouks was necessary under the conditions of the revolt, and in the absence of regular troops. The 5,000 of the Nizam who were sent to the district did their work reputably, and no crime is laid to their charge. With regard to this defense against the charges of violence and rapine that have obtained currency, we are not disposed to deny that it may have some justification. No one has supposed that these Turks and Circassians acted without provocation, or that a revolt of Christians against Mussulmans is likely to occur without outrages to life and property. The scene of this particular disturbance is a district in the neighborhood of which dwells a somewhat fierce population, and the original impulse to the crimes of the Bashi-Bazouks may have been given by violence or menaces such as Mr. Disraeli describes. But it is evident from the information furnished by Sir Henry Elliot that the repression was

HORRIBLE BEYOND ANY CONCEIVABLE PROVOCATION.

We must believe that the story has been softened down in the official communications. There is a natural, and, perhaps, a proper, desire to relieve the Porte from the responsibility for atrocities which it may not have actually intended. But enough appears in the statement of Sir Henry Elliot to show that what has been asserted with respect to the massacres, burnings, and violations is substantially true. We are told that the accounts have been exaggerated. Let this be granted; it probably is the case. The prodigious numbers said to have been exterminated may be reduced without any change in the nature of the work. The testimony to the atrocities of the Turkish irregulars is too strong to be shaken by merely negative assertions, as that such a man saw nothing, or that another has been unable to verify anything. Sir Henry Elliot's letter of July 6 admits that the excesses committed in the suppression of the insurrection have been very great, "as was inevitable from the nature of the force which the Porte was in the first emergency obliged to employ." The Ambassador says that the details have been monstrously exaggerated, as "coming almost exclusively from Russian and Bulgarian sources." That the chief source should be Bulgaria is natural enough; it is difficult to see who else but Bulgarians there should be to tell the story. But the Ambassador says he is satisfied that "while great atrocities have been committed, both by Turks upon Christians and by Christians upon Turks, the former

HAVE BEEN BY FAR THE GREATEST,

though the Christians were undoubtedly the first to commence them." In his latest telegraphic dispatch, dated July 14, and with a knowledge that the subject had been brought to the notice of the House of Commons, the Ambassador admits more fully than in his former communication the character of the repression. One fact which there was a disposition to deny in the dispatch of July 6 is admitted in that of July 14: "Bulgarian children have certainly been sold, but I cannot find out that there has been anything like a regular traffic in them." The distinction does not amount to much.

THE SULTAN.

DISQUIETING NEWS AS TO THE HEALTH OF MURAD
Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, July 17.—Disquieting news has come from Constantinople about the health of the Sultan. With the strict etiquette and jealous seclusion which prevails with regard to everything concerning the person of the Sultan, it is indeed next to impossible to ascertain the accuracy of any report which may be current in this respect. But in this instance the information comes from those who are in a position to know what is passing. According to these, the Sultan is under the effect of a great moral depression. Whether it be a consequence of his illness, a painful carbuncle, or whether it be caused by the sudden transition from utter seclusion, coupled with forced idleness, to all the cares and anxieties of his present exalted position, and the soul-stirring emotions which accompanied this transition, certain it is that he is under the sway of a mental depression which, above all, at this moment when his decision is wanted in many vital questions affecting the very existence of the Empire, cannot but be very awkward and embarrassing. Just when the greatest activity and energy had been hoped for on his part, he has become

ALL BUT INVISIBLE TO HIS MINISTERS.

This causes so much the more anxiety, as the very last time when he received two of them he behaved so strangely, seeming exceedingly depressed at one time, and then bursting out into fits of laughter at other times, so that the Ministers went away under the impression that there were grounds to apprehend impending serious illness. This precarious state of health of the Sultan is a sufficient cause for the delay in the investiture; it is a ceremony which entails great bodily fatigue. What with the procession all through Stamboul, from the old Serail to the Mosque of Ayoub, the actual ceremony there, the procession back to the old Serail, and the homage there of all that host of dignitaries and officials, it takes from early morning till afternoon, and would tax the strength of the healthiest man. The men at present in power in Turkey do not shrink from responsibility; indeed, they have proved this; but still, such a state of things for any length of time would become quite untenable.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 2.—A motion was made yesterday before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, Court of Chancery, at the instance of Samuel Smiles, of London, England, author of "Self-Help," for an injunction to restrain the unauthorized publication in Canada of Mr. Smiles' last work, "Theft." Suit has been accepted in this as a test case, and it will be argued on the 29th inst. The matter is of the utmost importance constitutionally, as the Canadian law passed last session repeals the English law, and involves the question as to whether the Colonial Parliament have a right to repeal an Imperial enactment affecting themselves. The decision is looked for with interest by authors and publishers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—Owing to the dullness of the lumber market a number, of the Chaudiere mills have shut down for the season. No sales reported for some weeks past, and shipping is consequently exceedingly dull.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The Australian team of riflemen now on the way from England intend taking part in the annual matches of the Ontario Rifle Association, which commence here on the 29th inst. They afterwards proceed to Creedmoor to participate in the matches there. Shooting is now going on at the garrison common here for the selection of the team to represent Canada at Creedmoor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The Wesleyan Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Parent, at Oka, received this forenoon notarial notice from the Seminary authorities to leave his land and house within twenty hours.

During the last two days 1,200 emigrants, of which 500 were Mennonites and 400 Icelanders, have passed through, bound for Manitoba.

J. H. Jeffrey, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, is in the city *en route* for Ottawa.

Why He Failed.

Detroit Free Press.

A Detroit amateur portrait painter yesterday invited a friend to call at his room and inspect a portrait of George Washington which he had just finished, and a call was made. After five minutes passed in silent contemplation of the artist's work, the friend remarked:

"You have made a failure. That is not a good likeness of Washington."

"That's your honest opinion, is it?"

"It is."

"Well," sighed the artist, "I thought it was pretty good, but if it's a failure I know the reason why. I started out to paint a portrait of Beethoven, but after getting down as far as the eye-brows I changed my mind and filled up with Washington."

MACHINERY.

LARGE LATHE, 50-INCH SWING BY 14-FOOT bed, Ames' manufacture, with 48-inch chuck and tools complete, used six months, and in perfect order, price $800.

Shafting lathe, 23-foot bed, 28-inch swing, with tools for shafting, complete and in perfect order, price $600.

Harris iron-planer, with chucks and tools, planes 7 feet by 24 inches wide, in perfect order, price $350.

Drill press, swing 30 inches, complete, with boring bar, drills, sockets, etc., perfect order, nearly new, price $150.

Also double engine, cylinder 5x6, for steam yacht, new, price $175.
E. ROGERS,
177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—ONE GOOD 15-HORSE-POWER PORTable boiler and engine or a 20-horse-power stationery engine and boiler; must be in good order and cheap for cash on delivery. Inquire at the Bullion Smelting Works, Nos. 57 and 59 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEAT FAN. Call on HUMPHREY, Room 5, 134 Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—NO. 575 CONGRESS-ST.; NEW FURnace, gas-fixtures, and screens; call and see them.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH HOTEL RANGE IN GOOD order; very cheap. Inquire at 186½ South Clark-st.

WE ARE OFFERING GREATER INDUCEMENTS than ever to buyers of furniture. Our customers say our prices are far below all competitors. Prices guaranteed lower than same quality of goods can be had elsewhere. R. T. Martin, 154 State-st.

STORAGE.

MERCHANDISE AND FURNITURE STORED AT my warehouse, on East Washington-st. Money advanced on goods. Address THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100,000—BLOCK OF 9 STORES AND ground, in heart of city, now rented at $12,500, and leases run two years yet, to the best of tenants; to moneyed men, this is some of the finest business property in Chicago; for an investment there is no better offered. Call and get particulars; it is a decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD AND VICINITY, neat and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy terms; houses to rent; lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent trains. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots. The finest suburb of Chicago. Prices and terms to suit anybody. Ten cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—COSY, 2-STORY NEW HOUSE, NEWly furnished, large lawn, lake water, &c.; $4,600, easy terms; one block from Depot, Normal School, Englewood. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FARM LAND—I HAVE 347 acres good prairie land on A., T. & S. F. R. R., 25 miles south of Topeka, Kansas; will sell at $5 per acre cash, or one-half cash and balance in one year with interest. Have also 153 acres within 4 miles of the above-named tract at $5 per acre, half cash and balance in one year with interest at 10 per cent; title to all perfect; taxes paid up. Address JOHN CONOVER, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—$60 PER ACRE, 240-ACRE FARM, 1 mile southeast of Willow Springs station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles from Court-House in Chicago, large framed dwelling, 2-story and basement, barn and granary, 100 acres timber, large, good orchard, lasting water, 80 acres fine meadow, balance under plow, land the very best, black soil and rolling, one of the best farms in Cook County; $2,500 down, balance very easy; crops and all go with farm. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE brick house corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av.; $12 per month, large 2-story frame No. 30 Harvard-st., with large grounds. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 903 WABASH-AV., 10 rooms, all painted, calcimined, etc., in perfect order. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—A NEW OCTAGON FRONT, $45; TWO-story and basement brick, $35; brick basement 11-room house, $37.50; 8-room brick, $20. Houses have all conveniences; desirably and conveniently located, near Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; genteel neighborhood; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ONLY $35 PER MONTH, 18-ROOM frame 14 North Halsted-st., just right for boarding-house or furnished rooms. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHND HOUSE OPPOsite Lake Park, suitable for private family or boarding-house. Address F 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS, OR gents and wife, $2.50 to $5 per week. New marble front, 416 South State-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block, Room 30.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AT 203 NORTH Clark. Apply to T. T. GATT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR EN SUITE—20 NICELY furnished, cool, airy, well-lighted rooms, at 376 State-st; transients taken. Mrs. POTTER.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing corner Van Buren and LaSalle-sts. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, best location in city; from $10 to $20 per month, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ALL-FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished; price reasonable, at 176 Fifth-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. rent $10 per month, at 75 Huron-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; finest location in the city. Cool and pleasant. 15 Hubbard court, corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 161 STATE-ST. INQUIRE IN the store between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN NEAR CORNER OF HALsted and Washington-sts., $8; also, one flat 234 Washington-st.; store and four flats 344 Lake-st., cheap to good tenants. Apply to N. NORTON, 361 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWO-story brick building corner of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av., with or without machinery for manufacturing purposes. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms furnished for a small family, South Side. State price and location. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURISHED ROOM BY two young men. Reference given. Address, stating terms, D 40, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

ALMOST NEW TOP BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP AT wagon-maker's, 72 Fourth-st., near Green.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF PHAETONS, JUMPseats, and buggies just received; painting and repairing in best style. MARTIN'S Carriage Shop 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—8 HORSES FIT FOR ALL use, one week's trial given and warranted sound; a span of large mules, 1 extension-top carriage, nearly new; 1 Coan & TenBroeke, side-spring Concord buggy, nearly new; 1 jump-seat; 3 phaetons, nearly new; 3 end-spring buggies; 1 end-spring made by Coan & Ten Broeke, 2 top side-bars made by Pennoyer & Co., 5 open side-bars, as good as new; 2 California wagons, 1 large 2-horse covered wagon, express wagons, farm wagons, top grocery wagons, all kinds of new and second-hand harness. Also horses, express wagons, and buggies to let by the day or week; money advanced on horses, buggies, and harness. If you are looking for bargains, come and see me and I will convince you that we have a larger and cheaper stock than any firm in the city. H. C. WALKER, 257 and 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—AN ELEgant turnout consisting of one Brewster, N. Y., side-bar top-buggy, nearly as good as new; horse very stylish, 6 years of age, very good looking, and have trotted in 2:40, warranted sound and kind in every respect, and fear nothing, and to be sold at a sacrifice and a trial of seven days given. No horse-jockey need apply. Sold for no fault only on account of the death of owner. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN 8-YEAR OLD MARE, LEATHER-top buggy, and rubber mounted harness. To be seen at 416 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 2-HORSE COAL-BOX wagon; one two-horse dirt wagon, and two coal carts. 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL GIVE GOOD TRADE for larger horse—One of the finest horses in the city for phaeton. Address H 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SQUARE-BOX BUGGY; but little used; price $50. Apply at drug store corner of Fourteenth and State-sts.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECOND-hand buggies and carriages, open and top, at fair prices. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—A LIGHT 10-PASSENGER OMNIBUS cheap for cash, one that has not been used much. Address, with price and particulars, Grinnell House, Grinnell, Ia.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos to rent and for sale on easy terms, at bottom prices. Best bargains in the city. N. GOOLD & SON, 248 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE AND upright pianos. 30 years established. 75 first premiums. 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

I WILL OFFER UNTIL SOLD SECOND-HAND pianos as follows:

1 7-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	$200
1 7¼-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	250
1 Concert Grand	500
1 7¼-octave Marshall & Wendall	125
1 7-octave Emerson	140
1 7-octave Edwards & Son	170
1 6-octave Gilbert	50
1 6¾-octave Stodard	180

Also a large assortment of Organs at prices ranging from $50 to $100. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Prices $50 to $350.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise that will invoice upwards of $15,000, with a trade of $55,000 a year, in one of the best business points in Western Illinois; reason for selling, a desire to engage in other business. For any information address A. B. WEBB, care Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN NELSON, ILL., on C. & N. W. R. R., one grain elevator, town lot, three-ton scales, coal-house, and small stock of groceries, for stock of goods, lumber yard, or farm; will pay some cash. For particulars call or write to WM. H. WALTER, Rock Falls, Ill., or T. G. FUNK, Victor, Ia.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A WELL-established dry-goods business in one of the best towns in Iowa. Address Lock-Box 35, Tipton, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—SALOON WITH POOL table. 282 West Twelfth-st., opposite the Horse Market; rent cheap.

FIFTEEN-BALL POOL TABLE CHEAP FOR CASH, gold watch, piano, buggy, wagon, or harness. J. HAMANN, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, cheap for cash, at No. 346 West Twelfth-st.

PARTIES HAVING CASH OR GOOD PROPERTY to exchange for profitable business, call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. L. P. SWIFT & SON.

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN $900 stock, with business clearing me $200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN $900 stock, with business clearing me $200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—AT ONCE—PARTIES TO take the States or counties of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, for the best-selling article now in existence. From $10 to $20 per day made. Positive proof given. Call and see it; or address G. WADE, rear of 49 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS SALESMAN FOR A country store. A man who understands dry goods and groceries preferred, to whom a liberal salary and permanent position will be given. Apply at the office of Burke's European Hotel, between 7 and 12 a. m., to P. J. DALY.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT TEA salesman for out and inside work; a man of considerable counter experience preferred. Apply after 10 a. m. to CHINA AND JAPAN TEA COMPANY, 320 Milwaukee-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER IMMEdiately, in a first-class shop; good wages and steady employment. No. 206 South Fifth-st., Springfield, Ill. FRED KILLINS.

WANTED—A GOOD SIGN PAINTER AND grainer; must be an A No. 1 hand. Inquire for painter's boss, in basement corner Clark and Washington-sts., southwest corner, from 7 to 8 this morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PLASTERERS TO BUY cheap homes at Clyde (two miles west of city limits) and work during the fall; will pay one-third cash, and apply balance on purchase; all materials furnished and a given amount of work guaranteed; will give same chance to a good reliable carpenter. O. C. GIBBS, 130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER AT 350 STATE-st.; well recommended.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER WHO CAN MAKE sewed and pegged work, at No. 1778 South Halsted-st., Union Stock-Yards. P. TIERNEY.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS, Michigan, and Missouri; 50 quarrymen, $1.75 per day; 10 saw-mill hands, and 20 farm hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL HANDS; ONE MAN and his wife, to go to-day; 200 for railroad; free fare; 5 for farm; 15 coal-miners. E. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin; 50 more teams, $3.50 per day; all free fare; man and wife on farm. At J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 A month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR COMPANY, 17 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY TEMPERATE MAN capable of painting signs on fences in an artistic manner. Address, with references, M. M. HILL, care Carrier 1.

WANTED—A PORTER; MUST ALSO BE ABLE to take care of a horse. Apply early at M. KRONBERG'S, 159 State-st.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing agent for a first-class sewing-machine; none but those of experience need answer. Address B 55, Tribune office, with references.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOLD-LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND sell to the grocery trade in every State a new invention; exclusive territory given; circulars sent free; sample by mail, 20 cents. Call or address 75 East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take elevator.

WANTED—AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW FOR canvassers; $10 per day sure; also a new article for street men. RICHARDS' Manufacturing Company, 98 Ashland Block.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESMEN; good men make big wages. Call 145 Clark-st., Room 36.

WANTED—FIVE SALESMEN TO DEAL WITH farmers; rare opportunity for reliable men. Address F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS, TO DO general work and learn trade; must hire for one year. C. T. DRAKE, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A PARTY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO canvass among manufacturers and wholesale and retail houses for advertisements; new medium. Inducements offered. B 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL "WIDEAWAKE" can-openers, family scissors sparpeners, fans, and many new fast-selling articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOgraphing; a splendid chance for a suitable person. Apply at Art Gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, German preferred; to a good girl good wages and permanent place will be given. Apply at 611 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework. Best reference required. Call at 13 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, a good washer and ironer, to do general housework, at 138 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—WILL GIVE A GOOD HOME TO A REspectable girl who will assist me with housework; only three in family; references must be first-class. Bellevue-av., third door south of Forty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; German preferred; references required. Call at 80 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND WILLING Swedish or Norwegian girl for general housework. Apply at 486 Vernon-av.

WANTED—CLEAN, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small American family. Apply at 21 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, and for general housework in a family of 4 persons. Only a German or Scandinavian girl who understands her business well need apply at 522 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 8 Pratt-place, corner Hoyne and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT THE Clarence House, No. 353 State-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL; ONE cleaning girl, at Merchants' Hotel.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work, at 148 State-st. SHAY'S.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SMALL FAMILY, AT 58 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 533 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 41 Le Moyne-st., between Robey and Hoyne.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS AT 342 Archer-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WOMAN to wash and iron plain clothes. Apply, ready for work, at Atherton House, 973 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and assist with sewing. Good references required. 425 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do sewing. Call at 479 North Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WELL POSTED IN THE grocery business (family trade), one having a good business location in view and a cash capital of $1,000 or $2,000, will find a partner with equal amount who means business, honorable and upright, and desirous of going into business; best of references furnished and required. Address H 43, Tribune office, for two days, stating where interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A first-class established liquor business. Apply at 220 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000. A sober, active, reliable man willing to work and help extend a light, clean, and profitable manufacturing business; investigation solicited. Factory 117 North Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 in a cash business that pays large profits; goods staple, and ready sales. Address I 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH FROM $7,000 TO $10,000, for a legitimate, safe, and profitable business; one that understands bookkeeping and can take charge of the financial department of the business preferred. Address, for two days, K 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $3,000 TO INVEST in some good paying business that will bear close investigation; none but those having a good paying business and the best of references need address H 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEW INVENTION, which will sell fast; the sum of $60 is only required; a party having that amount will call at 132 East Van Buren-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 OR more to take half interest in a first-class retail dry goods store located in one of the best towns in Iowa. I 3, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

West Side.

WEST OF UNION PARK—A LARGE, PLEASANT room, with board, for two gentlemen in private family. M 13, Tribune office.

Hotels.

KLEINE'S HOTEL, 100 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—Very pleasant rooms and first-class board; terms $5.50 to $6 per week; day-board $4.50 per week; single meals 25c each.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Room with board, $1.50 to $2 per day, $6 to $8 per week; day board, $4.50.

SAINT CAROLINES COURT HOTEL, CORNER West Washington and Elizabeth-sts.—This elegant hotel has been repaired, calcimined, and frescoed throughout from top to bottom. Prices for board have been reduced at the lowest rates to suit the times. D. H. DANOLDS, Proprietor.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, etc., for residents of any State, without publicity. Affidavit sufficient proof. No charge unless successful. "Law and Divorce Agency," Box 248, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Affidavit sufficient proof. Residence immaterial. Fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—DWELLING AND LOT ON Michigan-av. for wild land in Kansas or Iowa. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—280 ACRES WESTERN LAND, patent title, abstract to date, at $2, for good jewelry, buggies, or pianos. C. JOUVERIAT, Room 44, 156 Washington-st., or at Brevoort House.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR INSIDE property; dwellings preferred; will assume. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER from the East, a permanent or temporary position; understands thoroughly all kinds of accounts, opens and closes books, &c.; no objection to leaving city; salary moderate. Address B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS salesman to travel or in store; understands grocery and tea trade; will work cheap first year; competent and willing. 81 Flournoy-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GENTLEMAN worthy of any place of trust; large experience in the goods trade; would invest money on first-class security; any number first-class city references given. Call or address W H C, 437 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, in a drug-store to learn the business; not afraid to work; strictly tempeate; good references. Address F 83, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACtical miller; 35 years' experience in the best mills in the world; no good no pay. Address, for one week, D 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CABINETMAKER; quick workman; would repair or manufacture; also first-class salesman; best of reference; city or country. Address O 98, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work about a place by a middle aged man, American; a permanent place; best of reference. I 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman and groom; understands the business; can milk and bring first-class recommendations. Address B 65, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN COMpetent to fill any position; willing to work on small salary; very anxious to find employment. Please address H 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE MAN of 35 years, as watchman; can give reference and security. Address T. J. DAVIS, 307 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work. References if required. Apply at 580 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman cook in meats and pastry. Please answer immediately. Address G 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 97 Thirteenth-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family. Call or address 1045 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook or for general housework in a private family. Good city references. Apply at 280 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLing to assist with washing; good baker. Call at 167 Kingsbury-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman and daughter; would like to work together as cook and second girl; good references. 12 Arcade-court.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED German woman, moderate wages; is willing to go in the country; no postal cards. 74 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to cook, wash, and iron in private family; city or country. Call for two days at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, meat or pastry; hotel, restaurant, city, or country. 139 West Adams-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS PASTRY cook in hotel or restaurant in city or country; has first-class references. 200 South Park-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL THAT can speak English, as nurse or ladies' maid. 384 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help, of all nationalities, can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swedish, Scandinavian, also other nationalities, with satisfactory references, can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BAKER'S GREAT Northwestern Female Employment-Offices, patronized by all first-class families and servants. 416 Wabash-av. and 60 State-st., northwest corner of Randolph. Girls of all nations sent to city and country.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady to take the entire charge of two or three children, to teach them in music and help sewing. K 26, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from $1,000 to $10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST PARTIES IN CHICAGO OR elsewhere promptly collected; no charge unless successful; good claims bought. Address Box 145, Chicago.

LOAN WANTED—$6,000 ON EVANSTON PROPerty; valuation, $23,000, near depot; time, five years; rate, 9 per cent, 2½ commission; none but moneyed men need apply; this is no humbug; a rare opportunity. J R F, Room 28, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

LOANS ON STORAGE AND MERCHANDISE AT low rates in clean, fire-proof building with vaults. CARSWELL & MASON, 116 Quincy-st., west of City-Hall.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES ON LEASE-HOLD, pianos, city real estate, and all good collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIAmonds, collaterals, furniture or other good securities. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR collateral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

SHORT-DATE NOTES WANTED—
Business Men's Union,
97 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $2,500 ON CITY OR SUBURBan real estate, C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE JUDGMENTS, NOTES, and doubtful claims of all kinds. Address and give nature of claim, P 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,400 FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS ON IMproved city real estate, W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

7 8, AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upwards on Chicago and Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 and over on improved city property; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $1,000, $1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT TO loan on Hyde Park or city property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON real estate. No middlemen recognized. PHILIP STEIN, Room 9, 135 LaSalle-st.

$2,000 $3,000, $2,500, OR OTHER SUMS TO loan on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON 5 YEARS; INTEREST 8 per cent; must be improved property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, CLOSED, BALANCED, and examined; short time; reasonable rates; by an expert. Address O 78, Tribune office.

CAPITAL—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN HAVing a large and valuable acquaintance among capitalists and business men in London, England, is desirous of securing some legitimate business enterprise to promote there. Address for one week, P 18, Tribune office.

JOHN A. SAFFORD & CO., COUNSELLORS AT law, expert accountants, and collectors. Accounts adjusted at counting-rooms. Remittances prompt. Address JOHN A. SAFFORD & CO., Room No. 4, 141 Adams-st., Chicago.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, TRAVELING bags, hand bags, etc., etc. Stock of a trunk store bought at a sacrifice, for sale at a large discount from regular prices. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—SOME RESPECTABLE PARTY TO adopt a fine-looking, healthy boy 17 months old. Call or address for three days at 391 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN TROUble to call on J. D. LYON, the Eastern clairvoyant; he has no equal. Room 23, 224 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A SHOW-CASE 8 FEET LONG, SUITable for cigars. Address C 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE, SECOND-hand. Address D 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—PLAIN OR FANCY SEWING TO TAKE home, to make such as shirts, lady's and children's suits, or any other shop sewing; security will be given if required. D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOTEL IN A GOOD COUNTRY TOWN. I will buy, rent, or exchange clear Chicago property, if desired. Send particulars to H 23, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE SMALL RED COW WITH WHITE spot in forehead, three white teats and one red one. Liberal reward by S. T. HENDRICKSON, 804 West Madison-st.

LOST.—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, CALLED GYPsey. Will give a liberal reward if returned to 71 Dearborn-st., barber-shop.

$25 REWARD—LOST—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-st., a large black-and-tan dog, with long ears that stand straight up; had on a red and white collar, and answered to the name of Chris. The above reward will be paid for his return to 1295 Indiana-av., or to CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LOT OF IMPROVED SINGER MACHINES FOR sale cheap. All other makes at a bargain; must be sold. We repair all kinds cheap, and warrant them one year. 414 West Madison-st. J. C. SPENCER. Open evenings.

HOWE, ÆTNA, AND OTHERS, $35; SINGER'S, $37.50, $40, and $45; retail at $75 to $90 each; same as companies sell; warranted three years; tucker and all attachments included. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 203 WEST Madison-st.; machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—TO BE MOVED, 6-room cottage, 140 North Carpenter-st., on the premises, for cash, at 3 o'clock Thursday, August 3.

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Daily Tribune forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting-room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid, for $1 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Tony Pastor's Troupe.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Gunmaker of Moscow." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

Exposition Building—Crystal Garden.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade Concert.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange yesterday greenbacks were a shade stronger, closing at 89⅞.

It was announced a few days ago that Tilden's letter of acceptance would be submitted to the National Democratic Committee at its meeting in New York yesterday. The Committee met and transacted some routine business, and adjourned until the 13th of September, but no mention was made of Sammy's letter. It is probable that the pressure of public duties will require his entire attention for some time to come—perhaps until the National Committee meets again.

The passage of the bill in Congress providing for the coinage of $50,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin, for American circulation has arrested the fall in the value of silver in Europe, and caused it to advance from 49 pence per ounce to 50½ pence per ounce. All that is wanted to restore silver to something near its old value is for Congress to remonetize the silver dollar, and coin plenty of it for public use. The passage of Bland's Silver Legal-Tender bill would be of vast value to interests of the country.

Sam Cary, of Ohio, has been nominated for the second place on the Independent Greenback ticket. The inflationists were guilty of the absurdity of nominating Newton Booth, a pronounced hard-money man, for the Vice-Presidency, and of course he declined, necessitating another selection by the National Executive Council appointed by the Indianapolis Convention. The choice has fallen upon the Ohio blatherskite, and he has accepted, of course. Cooper and Cary is now the ticket.

The popular loan is in a fair way to deserve its name. Yesterday's subscriptions were the largest received thus far, amounting to a total of $63,000. At this rate the entire loan will soon be taken up, and by the time it is all gone the discovery will have been made that it was one of the safest and most attractive investments that could have been offered, and those who were slow in making up their minds to this effect will regret their delay. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the loan.

An easy-going way of doing business seems to prevail in Halifax, N. S., where the clerks in the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Treasurer's office locked the doors and went to see a circus procession pass through another street. During their absence a party of thieves, to whom circus pageants were not so much of an engrossing novelty, found superior attractions in the interior of the deserted financial institutions, and, when the sight-seeing clerks returned, it was discovered that a startling circus performance had taken place which netted the performers about $18,500 in money and valuables.

Barney Caulfield sends word that he is a candidate for re-election. This will save a deal of trouble and anxiety to a number of Democrats who were ambitious to succeed the member from Bridgeport, and who are now notified to get off the track and out of Barney's way. Of course he will not be renominated, and of course the Republicans of the First District will take good care that he is afforded an opportunity to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. His impotency in the matter of appropriations for the Custom-House and harbor, and his cowardly silence during Ben Hill's slanderous harangue about the treatment of Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, will not fail to secure for Barney the number of votes requisite to elect somebody else.

The campaign in Indiana has assumed an unexpected phase by the withdrawal of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, who yesterday wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee announcing his declination as the Republican candidate for Governor. His reason for this step is stated to be the belief that he would be unable to command the united support of the Republicans of Indiana, and that his withdrawal will prove for the best interests of the party. It appears from the letter that this conclusion is concurred in by the Chairman of the Committee and other prominent Republicans of the State, and there is no doubt that Mr. Orth's place on the ticket will be more satisfactorily and advantageously filled by the Committee, which meets on the 4th inst. to elect another candidate.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday and generally less active. Mess pork closed 5c per brl lower, at $18.40 for August and $18.52½ for September. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $10.90 for August and $11.00 for September. Meats were easier, at 7¼c for boxed shoulders, 9¾c for do short ribs, and 10¼c for do short clears. Lake freights were firm, at 2@2½c for corn to Port Colborne. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at $1.10½ per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed ½c lower, at 88⅜c for August and 92½c for September. Corn closed ½c higher, at 46⅛c cash and 45⅞c for September. Oats closed ½c higher, at 30⅞c for August. Rye was steady, at 55@57½c. Barley was firmer, at 69½c for September. Hogs were dull and closed weak, at 15@20c decline. Trading was principally at $6.25@6.40. The cattle market was dull and weak, with sales at $2.00@5.20 for inferior to extra. Sheep were firmer, with sales at $2.75@5.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $111.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

One of the most notable and interesting speeches of the session was delivered yesterday in the House by Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi. His subject was the condition of affairs in the South, and the hopes and prospects of its people. He disclaimed for the South any ambition or expectation of obtaining control in national affairs, and only asked the privilege of local self-government as a means of proving to the world the ability of the Southern States to successfully and peacefully grapple with the question of color and race. The speech was evidently designed as an offset to the letter of President Grant, but it is not in any sense an answer to the President's severe strictures upon the situation in the South. Mr. Lamar made no reference to the Hamburg atrocity, and seemed throughout to deal with generalities and ignore particular occurrences.

Action on the Silver bill in the House, which proposes to restore the old silver dollar to our coinage and give it the same place it held in this country up to 1873, was again postponed in the House by filibustering tactics of Kasson and others. The purpose of those who have taken upon themselves to resist this proposition is to throw over the consideration of the question till the next session of Congress. We do not see why so plain and simple a proposition should require any long deliberation. The bill simply restores the silver dollar, which was dropped either surreptitiously or fraudulently, and without the knowledge of the country, and places the relations of debtor and creditor, of the Government and the bondholders, just where they were at the time the bonds were issued. Those who are opposing this bill are really insisting that the Government and all other creditors shall pay their debts in an *appreciated* currency, and that all the temporary loss incident to the present depreciation of silver shall be saddled upon one class of debtors for the gain and benefit of another class of creditors. It is only fair, at all events, that the Congressmen who believe in this shall come out and express it openly by their votes instead of resorting to filibustering to throw the issue over to another session.

MURDER TO BE PUNISHED IN THE SOUTH.

At last there is a promise that there will be a test made whether a colored man has any right to life and liberty at the South, and whether the laws of the country can be enforced in the Southern States or not. On the Centennial Fourth of July a company of militia paraded in Hamburg, S. C. The population of Hamburg is almost exclusively of colored people, and the militia company was of the same race. The company was armed and equipped by the State, and formed part of the State militia. On that day, while on parade, two white men demanded that the company make way for them, which at first was refused, but finally the company broke ranks and let the men pass through. Subsequently, the Captain was served with a warrant for obstructing the highway, and a Justice of the Peace gave judgment against the company, and required it to disband and surrender its arms. The soldiers went to their armory, where they were surrounded by an armed mob; a piece of cannon was brought from Augusta, Ga., and fired on the building. After a long siege, the colored militia tried to escape, but a number of them were captured and held as prisoners, and, while thus held as prisoners, six or more were shot down and killed, and several wounded. This whole proceeding was managed under the direction of several white men, claiming social and personal respectability, education, and refinement, and claiming to have once been officers in an army of civilized troops. The world has no name for this act but that of cowardly murder, while the participants in the murder claim to have performed a most meritorious action. The Coroner's inquest on the 1st inst. closed the investigation, and righteously charged Gen. M. C. Butler, Col. A. P. Butler, Dr. Pierce Butler, the Rev. J. Meeling, and fifty-three others, citizens of Edgefield and Aiken Counties, in South Carolina, and thirty citizens of Georgia, with the crime of murder. The Sheriff of Aiken County has now warrants for the arrest of those in South Carolina, and the Governor has issued requisitions upon the Governor of Georgia for those citizens of that State who have been accused.

The President, in his message to the Senate on Tuesday, inclosed a number of papers relating to what he appropriately terms the disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at Hamburg. He also communicates a copy of an official letter addressed by him to Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina. In this letter of the President he expresses, we are sure, the judgment of seven-tenths of the people of the North, as to the uncalled-for cruelty and wanton sacrifice of human life. He counsels and urges the Governor of South Carolina to go on fearlessly in the discharge of his duty to bring the guilty miscreants to proper punishment, and thereby vindicate the rights and liberties of the citizen, especially his right to vote as he pleases. He tells the Governor of South Carolina that it is his own duty, as Executive of the nation, to give him all needful aid, when properly requested, to enable the Governor to execute his duty to the people of South Carolina. He informs the Governor of South Carolina that this outrage at Hamburg is but a repetition of what has been perpetrated in other Southern States, but especially in Louisiana and Mississippi. He calls attention to the usurpation of the Government of Mississippi, and brands it as an outrage such as can hardly be accredited to savages, much less to civilized and Christian people.

The letter of the President is, however, made more significant by his notice to the Governors of all the other Southern States that he is prepared to give every aid for which he can find law or constitutional power to the State authorities in the protection of the citizens in all their rights and liberties, and he adds that the Government that cannot give protection to life, property, and all guaranteed civil rights—and in this country the greatest is an untrammeled ballot—to the citizen is a failure.

Here, then, is a plain and direct intimation to these Southern gentry, who treat the murder of negroes as a commendable pastime, that the toleration of such practices is at an end. The time for mere words is past; action, the enforcement of the law, is now to be the policy, that murder shall be followed by the hanging of the murderer, and the cowardly assassination of unoffending men shall be punished as assassination should always be punished—by death on the gallows. These men of the late Confederacy must be taught that the American people have no sympathy with and will not tolerate the inhuman murder of unoffending, law-abiding men because of their color, or because of the way in which they vote. That is a barbarism of which the Sioux have never been guilty. When the savage murders, he has a higher provocation than the mere color of his victim's face. He will murder that he may rob, but that is more elevated than the motives which lead these Southern men to massacre the helpless people who live among them.

The President but gives expression to the general purpose of the whole people of the North that these massacres must stop; the guilty must be made to feel that this is a Government of law, and that it has the power and the will to protect the personal and political liberties of the humblest citizen against cowardly violence and shameless disregard of the demands of civilization. These Southern murders are a disgrace to the national character, and any Government which confesses an inability to prevent the crime or to bring the guilty to punishment should abdicate as a failure, and would deserve the contempt of mankind.

The people of the North have, however, a revelation of the horrible condition of affairs at the South, where the lives of four millions of people are practically beyond the protection of the law, and where it is no crime to murder or rob them. They live by the mere sufferance of the men around them. At Hamburg, wives and mothers on their knees begged the lives of the unfortunate negroes who were prisoners in the hands of the mob; and in answer to the prayer the men were shot down in the presence of their families. These people are clamorous for the election of a Democratic President and Congress; they are clamorous for a party pledged not to interfere to protect these negroes. If these murders are perpetrated so boldly, and defended so generally now, what will be the condition of these millions of negroes should the Democratic party be put in power? We submit to the people of the North whether the election of a Democratic President will not be an abandonment of the negro population to murder, and whether the people of the North are prepared to order such an event by electing a Democratic President.

THURLOW WEED ON THE SILVER DOLLAR.

In another column we publish in full a letter from the veteran Thurlow Weed to the New York *Tribune* about the silver question. Mr. Weed's practiced pen touches no subject it does not illumine, and he throws a strong light on one or two points that have been overlooked or barely treated by others. Passing by his presentation of the constitutional argument, with which our readers have been familiarized, we find a new point in his statement that the very increased supply of silver that has been made the pretext for demonetization was anticipated in augmenting our debt, and that the marketing of the bonds was largely facilitated by the knowledge of other nations of the value of the silver mines just then developing. Mr. Weed cannot see why Americans should join Europe in depreciating their silver product, nor why the large class who have been compelled to sell their labor for depreciated paper should receive less consideration in the choice between silver and gold than the bondholders. He warns the latter that on taking their pound of flesh they must not take one drop of blood, and intimates plainly to capital that its manipulations to depress silver cannot deprive the United States of its right to pay its debts in the coin in which it contracted to pay them. We call the attention of our readers to the letter as a lucid and powerful argument for the restoration of the constitutional, popular, and specie dollar of the Fathers.

BUILDING OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the rambling and somewhat incoherent character of the recent conference between the Building Committees of the City Council and County Board, there seemed to be a better disposition to harmonize than ever before. The Aldermen representing the Council manifested a willingness to approve of the so-called compromise plan of Architect Egan, leaving out the dome, and the Commissioners looked with favor upon the proposition that the county shall build the entire building, giving the city the use of one-half of it at a fixed rental. This is, in fact, the only plan by which the Court-House building can proceed at once. The city is absolutely powerless to prosecute its share of the work. It can borrow no more money on bonds, and it will require two or three years of the most rigid economy, without adding anything to the public works, to discharge its floating indebtedness and restore a condition of municipal solvency and good credit. It would be foolish to force the sale of real estate owned by the city at the present depressed prices, except the three blocks known as the Lake Front, which the railroads will pay as much for as they ever offered; but even the proceeds of such a sale, if made, should rather be devoted to the canceling of debts past due and unpaid than put into new improvements.

The County Government is very differently situated. The entire Court-House will not cost more than $3,500,000 without the dome, and this amount can be secured on the issue of county bonds without reaching the constitutional limit of county indebtedness. The ground really belongs to the county, the city's claim to one-half of it resting upon the condition that the city shall construct one-half the Court-House. A contract should be made between the county and city whereby the former will give a perpetual lease to the latter of one-half the building to be erected, the city to pay such a rental therefor as will be equal to the interest on one-half the bonds issued by the county for the entire cost of the building, and the city to have the privilege of purchasing its half of the building at any time upon payment of the original cost. There is nothing prejudicial to the interests of the county in such an arrangement as this. Indeed, the interests of the city and county are identical in the matter of the Court-House, and the effect of the proposed arrangement will simply be to enable the completion of the work, the city paying the interest on one-half the investment and the county the interest on the other half. Thus all the property-owners in Cook County outside of the city limits will only pay their exact proportion for that part of the building actually occupied for county purposes. The sentiment of the County Commissioners on the Building Committee warrants the belief that the County Board will concur in this plan, if the City Council proposes it, and the Council should make a formal application at the very next meeting.

As to the dome, it should be abandoned not only for the present but for all time, so that there need be no extra and useless expense in providing foundations for something that will never be built. Mr. Egan says that this dome will cost $520,000, and its actual cost might be swollen to a cool million before completion. Now it serves no other purpose than that of ornamentation. The people of this community are not prepared to spend a million of dollars for mere ornamentation. But even for this the dome would be a failure in connection with the plan finally adopted for the Court-House. It could not be seen from the street, nor indeed from anywhere else except from the tops of the houses. There are no hills near enough to Chicago to command a view of it with the most powerful magnifying-glass ever invented. In this level country, an ornamental dome on a high building is useless even for ornament, except on some such design as Mr. Tilley's "Eureka" plan, which left spaces at the four corners unimproved, thus leaving the line of vision to the dome free from all obstacles. But the present plan of the Court-House is that of a high, square building covering the block, so that the dome positively could not be seen except from the tops of high houses. It would be literally the height of folly to spend a million of dollars for ornament that could be enjoyed only by those in Heaven above.

THE TURKISH CIVIL WAR.

It has remained for the little State of Montenegro, which recently put its army in the field, to achieve the first notable victory over the Turks. The news of the battle of Trebinje is so circumstantial that there is little reason to doubt the Turks suffered a decided defeat, with a loss of more than 5,000 men and a large number of officers. The value of this victory lies mainly in the demonstration of a strength on the part of the Montenegrins which has not been suspected, and which may induce the Turks to weaken their forces in Servian territory, and by this division to interrupt the series of successes that have been gained over the Servians. The Montenegrin success will exert less influence over Roumania's policy than if a similar victory had been won in Servian territory which adjoins Roumania, and where the successes have been mainly on the side of the Turks. But this single victory over the Turks is not enough of itself to warrant the belief that the Servian war, even strengthened by the alliance with Montenegro, will eventuate in the establishment of the independence of the province. There is no reason to believe that any of these provinces singly can successfully contend against the Turkish power, and the only hope for the Christians in European Turkey is a union of forces, including all of Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, along with Greece.

The correspondents at the seat of war seem to agree that, when Servia struck, the blow aroused the patriotic sentiments of Panslavism, which means a consolidation of the Slavic people into one nation. The more recent tendency is to a confederation, with independent powers reserved to the various States. This is the basis of the agreement between Servia and Montenegro, which pledges that the autonomy of Montenegro shall be maintained with the annexation of Herzegovina, while Montenegro recognizes the Servian Kingdom. If the union of these two provinces can achieve enough of success in opposing the Turks to develop the Panslavic sentiment in Roumania and lead to the joining of that province in the war upon the same terms, then the other minor provinces will probably trust their destinies with the alliance, and the war will assume an importance and magnitude that it has not yet possessed. Roumania of late has been arrogating to itself privileges of sovereignty which are by no means guaranteed to it, but which have been passed over by Turkey evidently with the purpose of conciliating the Roumanians and keeping them out of the fight. But now it is understood that Roumania intends to press the old dispute about her boundaries and insist upon an annexation of certain territory along the Delta of the Danube. The revival of this dispute at the present time would seem to indicate that Roumania proposes to make the most of the insurrection for her own advantage, and a failure to attain her purpose through the insurrection of Servia and Montenegro may induce her to join them. This would look to the formation of a Panslavic Confederation. But the sentiment of Greece is opposed to such a union of the Slavic provinces and peoples, which probably accounts for the demonstrations of the Athens Government of its attachment to the Ottoman Empire. Unless Greece should strike Turkey on the flank, it is not impossible that the Turks might prevail over the Slavic union of forces. Meantime mediation by the European Powers seems to be seriously contemplated, which, if it takes a practical shape, will probably bring about another postponement of a war of races and religions almost sure to come sooner or later.

IGNORANCE ASSAILING TRUTH.

The Chicago *Times* assails the resolutions prepared by Mr. Wright for the consideration of the Board of Trade, and charges that the resolutions contain various false assertions. It thus proceeds to correct them:

> The whereases state certain things that are not true. In the first place, they state by implication that the silver dollar was a full legal-tender from 1792 to 1873 by virtue of Congressional enactment. That is not true. Congress never assumed to make either the gold dollar or the silver dollar a legal-tender. It never assumed to say that either the one or the other should not be a legal-tender until 1873. The only legal-tender legislation by Congress, before the passage of the greenback-tender act of 1862, was in 1853, when the subsidiary silver coins were overvalued about 6¼ per cent for the purpose of preventing their exportation. As it would obviously be unjust to make an overvalued or token coinage full legal-tender, it was granted that this coinage should not be legal-tender for more than $5 in any one payment. Nothing was said about the legal-tender quality of either gold coins or silver dollars. Legal-tender legislation was left to the States, where it belonged under the Constitution, which did not give power to Congress to make anything legal-tender.

This is a most extraordinary statement, and is in every essential particular in conflict with the facts. The act of 1792 fixed the denominations and weight of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and by express enactment declared the silver dollar the unit of Federal money. That silver dollar was to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, which provision was never changed. In 1873 the further coinage of that standard silver dollar was prohibited. Both gold and silver coins were made and continued a legal-tender for any amount until 1853. In 1853, in consequence of the decline in the value of gold as compared with silver, the silver coin was worth more as bullion than as coin, and was exported. Congress then reduced the amount of pure silver in the half dollars and other smaller silver coins; and they, because debased, were reduced as a legal-tender to the sum of $5. The silver dollar, however, was not changed either as to weight, fineness, or as a legal-tender to any amount. It continued to be coined at the Mint until prohibited by the act of 1873. All the gold coins have always been a legal-tender; but it was not until 1873 that the gold dollar was made a unit of value to take the place of the silver dollar then discontinued. The States have no power to make legal-tender, except the gold and silver coins of the United States. The authority of the United States to make gold and silver coin legal-tender has been exercised from the date of the first coinage acts.

In the same reckless disregard of truth the following assertions are made:

> It was to remedy this evil that the act of 1853 overvaluing subsidiary silver was passed, and the measure was entirely successful. That act did not touch the silver dollar. That was still undervalued, and consequently it did not circulate at all. All *coin contracts meant gold*, for the simple and sufficient reason that gold was the only coin, except the token pieces, in use. This was the case from 1834 down to 1873. In the Mint act of that year no provision was made for coining the silver dollar, because it was still more valuable than the gold dollar, and consequently would not circulate in company with gold. There was no use in ordering the coinage of a piece which would certainly be exported in obedience to a well-known economic law. Gold was the only standard. It was meant in all coin contracts.

Having asserted that silver and gold had never been a legal-tender in the United States, of course other fallacies resting on that assertion fall with it. The same paper continues:

> In the third place, the whereases assert that the contracts with public creditors do not call for gold, but for either gold or silver at the option of the Government. This is not true. At the times when the laws authorizing the issue of United States bonds were authorized, silver dollars, as above stated, were not in use at all. They were nominally legal-tender under State laws, but they were never tendered, for the reason that, being undervalued, they would not circulate. Gold, with the exception of the token pieces bearing a limited legal-tender power, was the only coin in use, and it was therefore implied in all coin contracts. Nobody would ever have thought of claiming that the public debt was payable in silver dollars but for the surprising decline in the value of silver since the passage of the Coinage act of 1873. That decline affords an opportunity of repudiating from 16 to 20 per cent of the public debt without seeming to violate the letter of the contract with public creditors. The propensity to cheat somebody while claiming to be honest is at the bottom of this silver-tender agitation. It is a propensity that a body of honorable, or presumably honorable, business men, such as the Chicago Board of Trade, cannot afford to indulge.

The test of this logic is that, had gold declined as it did in 1850, and the silver advanced, it would now be repudiation to pay the bonds in the depreciated gold coin. If it be repudiation to pay "coin" contracts in silver, which has declined, why would it not be equally repudiation to pay the bonds in gold had that metal declined? The fact is the Government, in the exercise of its alternative under the contract to pay in either gold or silver, has hitherto paid in gold because it was 3 or 4 per cent cheaper than silver; now that the relative values of the metals have changed, and gold is temporarily more valuable, the bondholders insist on having 15 or more per cent added to their contracts. In no act of Congress was there ever a stipulation to pay gold; the contract was to pay in the coin of the United States,—the gold and silver coins, then and for half a century and more previously, a legal-tender for all amounts.

THE DECLINE OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Mr. Morrison, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, stated to the House of Representatives, on the 29th of July, that large reductions in the expenditures of the year beginning July 1, 1876, were a necessity because of the decline in the revenue, especially from duties on imports. His figures are of interest: The appropriations made by Congress for the year 1876-'7 will be $119,000,000. The permanent appropriations, which are for interest, $96,154,848; sinking fund, $24,063,377; and miscellaneous purposes, $16,411,694; aggregate, $147,000,000. The total requirements of the Government for annual and permanent appropriations will be $266,000,000. To meet this expenditure what will be the revenue? The receipts for customs for the year ending June 30, 1876, amounted to $147,057,978, or $10,000,000 less than for the year 1875. The falling off in dutiable imports was nearly $60,000,000. The same rate of falling off in imports during 1876-'7 will reduce the revenue from that source to $123,000,000. If the average falling off for the last three years be taken, then the receipts would be $127,000,000. In no event will they exceed $130,000,000.

The receipts for 1875 from internal revenue were $119,000,000,—a gain of $9,000,000 over the previous year. This increased revenue was due to the increase of the tax on whisky and tobacco, while the quantity of these two articles declined. The taxable gallons of spirits fell off from 62,000,000 gallons in 1875 to 58,000,000 gallons in 1876; and the tobacco fell off from 119,000,000 pounds in 1875 to 110,000,000 in 1876. Allowing a like falling off this year in the quantities of the articles taxed, he estimates the internal revenue receipts at $107,000,000. But, conceding greater honesty and efficiency in the collection of the revenue at this time, the receipts may reach $120,000,000. From miscellaneous sources the receipts will hardly exceed $16,000,000. The revenue, according to this estimate, will therefore be at the most:

From customs	$130,000,000
Internal revenue	120,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	16,000,000
Total revenue	$266,000,000
Total appropriations	266,000,000

These figures indicate that the reduced appropriations will exhaust all the revenue which it is expected will be collected. If deficiency bills be needed next winter, such bills must provide a new tax or a loan to cover their amounts.

The reader will not fail to notice how signally the "protective tariff" has worked itself out. The receipts from customs for several years past have been as follows:

1869	$180,000,000	1873	$188,089,000
1870	194,500,000	1874	163,103,000
1871	206,270,000	1875	157,167,000
1872	216,370,000	1876	147,057,000

We have on various occasions shown the delusion and the fraud of protection as an encouragement to permanent manufactures. The American manufacturers, with the raw materials free, labor and machinery capable of producing in many lines sufficient goods to supply a large portion of the world's markets besides their own, have, in consideration of a promise of a bounty, agreed to abandon all competition and sell only in the home market. The protective tax in its operations so increased the cost of production and diminished the consumption that, with the over-production incidental to a limited market, the bounty promised in protection has proved insufficient to cover the losses otherwise sustained.

The wide-spread explosion of the speculative system, with its fictitious values and unlimited credits, brought the protective system, like all other fallacies, to the grindstone. It did not take long to show that protection does not protect, and that legal additions to the price of goods cannot make purchasers. The American cotton manufacturers at last formally abandoned protection, and instead of running mills on half or quarter time, which was all that was needed to supply the protected home market, they determined to make goods for export, and bravely launched into the enterprise, finding markets wherever they sent their goods. All this has passed into history. Now we have the same story as to the American manufacturers of wool. The New York *Tribune* recently, in an article on the woolen industry, after stating some particulars of the growth of the business, said:

> Several of these mills, manufacturers of experience assert, make cassimeres equal in quality, fastness of color, and fineness of finish, to any imported goods of medium price. It is also stated that, although a heavy duty is levied on wool, American cassimeres can be sold from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than the foreign goods. *The agents of woolen mills believe that if the duty were taken off wool, American cassimeres would be exported to foreign countries* which are supplied now from the European markets. During the last four or five years the importation of fancy cassimeres has been reduced more than one-half. The importation of foreign cloths is at present chiefly confined to novelties in black diagonal worsted goods and fine black cloths of high price. Another class of cloths, including chinchillas, plain black and Esquimaux beavers, which some years ago was almost exclusively imported, is now manufactured in this country of equally as good quality, it is claimed, as the foreign fabrics. The difference in price has almost excluded this class of cloths of foreign manufacture from the American market. It is only in the manufacture of fine black cloths that the American manufacturers acknowledge the superiority of the foreign maker.

Here, then, is the declaration that if the American manufacturers were relieved of the protective tax on wool, they could manufacture and export woolen goods to foreign countries. And this is at the end of eight years of the most excessive taxation on wools and woolen goods to which any country ever submitted. The manufacturers now ask to be put on an equality with the British and French in the purchase of wool, and they will ask no protection, but boldly and successfully sell their goods in foreign markets.

Under these circumstances, there is no surprise at the falling off in revenue from customs. When cotton and woolen goods may be purchased and sold in Europe at a profit, importations of such goods, under heavy rates of duties, may be considered as prohibited. Wherever duties are levied by the pound, yard, or quantity, and the cost of production has fallen, the percentage of the tax has increased, duties have become nearer prohibitory, importations have fallen off, and revenue has declined. Since 1872, the duties on imports have declined $69,000,000 a year.

The tariff, therefore, as it now stands, has become prohibitory of revenue. It should be overhauled. Protection having been so exploded that the manufacturers themselves are demanding its abandonment, should be excluded from the law. Unless there be a change in the tariff in this respect there will be a deficiency in the revenue, and we will have to renew war taxes or borrow money to pay the current expenses of the Government. The tariff at this time protects nothing, but deprives the Government of revenue which it requires, and, had not the appropriations been reduced this year, would leave a deficiency in the Treasury of $20,000,000.

THE LATEST FINANCIAL VAGARY.

Among the irreconcilables of the Indiana Democrats is a strong clique in and about Terre Haute—the Eighth Congressional District—who have formed a separate organization, nominated a candidate for Congress, and pledged themselves to support through thick and thin Peter Cooper for President and the cardinal followers of Greenbackism. In their Convention, held the other day, after setting forth these general purposes, they developed a new phase of their repudiation proclivities, which they expressed as follows: Resolved—

> 3. That we demand the increased issue of greenbacks for the purpose of buying silver to pay our bonded debt, and that the exchange of greenback legal-tender dollars for silver legal-tender dollars should be continued so long as the silver coin can be purchased at par, or below par, or until the bonded debt is paid.

This is an exceedingly thin effort to disguise the old Pendleton Democratic scheme of repudiation, which contemplated the redemption of the bonds in greenbacks without providing for the payment of the greenbacks. This is precisely the meaning, and would be the effect of the foregoing proposition. It would be to substitute a non-interest-bearing debt for an interest-bearing debt. The Government might with equal honesty call in all the bonds, cut off the coupons, exchange the date and promise of payment, and then return the documents to their holders. And it would be as easy to attain the desired end of repudiation by this summary process as by the apparent intervention of silver purchased by irredeemable greenbacks.

Now the Government has a moral and legal right to pay off any form of its indebtedness in the old silver dollars of 412½ grains, since the debts were all contracted on that basis. It has the right to obtain as much silver as it can for this purpose by levying taxes on the people or by selling its bonds for silver. But it has no right, moral or legal, to issue irredeemable non-interest-bearing notes in an unlimited amount for the ultimate payment of its interest-bearing obligations. Nor could it succeed in any such undertaking without resorting to force. The greenback would not have a greater value than the silver dollar, nor an equal value, for a single minute after the expression of such a doctrine in the form of a law. If Congress should pass and the President approve a law authorizing the issue of $1,800,000,000 of greenbacks—that is, non-interest-bearing, irredeemable notes—wherewith to buy up the same amount of silver dollars for the purpose of paying off the bonded indebtedness, the greenback would not only lose its present nominal excess of value over the silver dollar, but it would not be worth 10 per cent of the silver dollar. An actual issue of that amount would not purchase a hundredth part of that amount of silver. No man of any sense would exchange an amount of silver equal to 412½ grains—the standard American dollar—for a bushel of greenbacks under these conditions.

This class of Democrats, who refuse to swallow Tilden, are worse Copperheads and nullifiers than the Tildenites themselves, if possible. The great majority of those who will support and vote for Tilden will favor a payment to the Southerners for their slaves, an assumption of the Confederate States' debts, and a policy that will place the North and South upon an equal footing so far as the cost of the War on both sides is concerned; but those Indiana Democrats who refuse Tilden and propose to sustain repudiation direct want to saddle the cost of the War upon the innocent parties who advanced the money for carrying it on. There isn't really much choice between them.

There was a sharp debate in the United States Senate in the winter of 1875, growing out of the Louisiana troubles. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, contended that Kellogg had not been duly elected Governor of Louisiana. Senator Conkling, of New York, replied. After disposing of Thurman's statements he went on to say:

> Other States have known deeper wrongs than these; but they did not resort to the blade, the bullet, and the torch. *New York has known deeper wrongs than these. It is an open secret now that in 1868* John T. Hoffman *was falsely counted into the office of Governor when the people had elected* John A. Griswold. *The count was falsified by forgery more than thirty thousand in two counties. Who did it?* The managers of the Democratic party! And they went in the Legislature year after year men whom the people had voted down. The same régime made the city of New York a den of corruption. They emitted forged naturalization papers by tens of thousands. They made the Inspecting Boards of Elections and made them corrupt. They made the inspectors of elections, and the inspectors polluted and debauched the ballot-box. They divided the chief city of the State by suddenly redistricting it on the eve of election in such wise as to bisect blocks and houses, so that men domiciled in the same house could vote and repeat in different election districts. Wielding usurped executive and legislative power, they plundered the Treasury by the most colossal robbery of modern times. By such astounding means a political party (the Democracy) for years dominated a State of 5,000,000 people, and held it by the throat. They made taxes, assessments, tributes, and exactions the bribes and the penalties of political submission.

And who were the authors of this infamous and systematic pollution and debauchery of the ballot-box? Why, Samuel J. Tilden, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, with Boss Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and other thieves and scoundrels for coadjutors. This is the record, and it cannot be rubbed out.

An appeal is made to natives of Vermont residing in other States on behalf of the Vermont Academy, located at Saxton Falls. This institution, lately projected, has been incorporated by the Legislature, and has secured a permanent endowment of $100,000. An additional subscription of $25,000 has been raised towards a building-fund. Seventy-five thousand dollars more are needed for the erection of the necessary buildings and the foundation of cabinets, libraries, etc. The appeal is made to the natives of the State who have moved away from it, and thus indirectly diminished its resources, to come forward and assist in this enterprise both by donations of money and furnishing students. Vermont has now no Academy worthy of the name, while similar institutions of great stability are flourishing in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. There is room for a new Phillips Academy in Vermont. Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the Financial Agent of the Academy, the Rev. W. N. Wilbur, Saxton Falls, or to the Treasurer, the Hon. Lawrence Barnes, of Burlington.

PERSONAL.

Senator Blaine has been visiting Miss Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") at her home in Wenham, Mass.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was announced to sing at the Commencement exercises of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., yesterday.

It is said that President Grant, at the expiration of his term of office, will travel for a year or two in Europe, and return home by way of China and Japan.

Lord William Pitt Lennox, who was on the staff of Wellington at Waterloo, wishes to obtain invitations to lecture at low rates. He is 77 years of age, and poor.

The Charlie Ross excitement has been revived in all its original splendor. There is something morbid and unhealthy in it, which may perhaps account for its popularity.

The Princess Natalie, of Servia, having arrived at the age at which it is customary for women in that country to appoint a guardian, has designated for the position her husband, Prince Milan.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Chiswick July 19. The King and Queen of the Hellenes were present. Four columns closely printed of names of invited guests appeared in the London *Times*.

Theodore Thomas' orchestra has abandoned Philadelphia. The last concert was given Saturday night. The series began on the 7th of May, and has twice before been discontinued on account of want of patronage.

When Macaulay attended an English election for the first time a dead cat was thrown in his face. The man who committed the outrage said he did not mean to hit Macaulay, but a Mr. Adene. The essayist remarked that he would prefer to have it intended for him and hit Mr. Adene.

Congressman Seelye accepts the Presidency of Amherst College on condition that he shall have $4,000 salary without perquisites; that he shall discharge, also, the duties of Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; and that he shall be permitted to complete his present term in Congress.

The Russian Grand Duke Michael and his wife, the Queen of Greece, the Duke Decazes, and several French Generals took dinner with Marshal MacMahon and wife on the 12th of July. After dinner a number of actors from the Theatre Francais entertained the guests with dramatic performances.

Mr. Benjamin Moran, United States Minister to Portugal, has returned to London, and Mr. Conway says that there are serious apprehensions among his friends that his working days are over. "It was a sad day for poor Moran," adds Mr. Conway, "when it was determined to remove him from the position in London which he had so long filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of both the English and the American community."

The French Civil Court has pronounced judgment on the Bauffremont case, declaring the second marriage of the Princess illegal. The ground of the decision is, that, having become French by her first marriage, she could not, although legally separated from her husband, change her nationality without his consent. The Princess, if she reenters France, is liable to be prosecuted for bigamy. Her unpardonable sin, in French eyes, seems to consist in her having married at all. If she had chosen to live loosely with a dozen men, at different periods of her life, she would have encountered no serious opposition.

Every new Sultan of Turkey is obliged to pass through the ceremony of having the sword girded on in the Mosque of Eyoub. The fact that Murad had not had this rite observed gave rise to much comment, which has since been allayed by an explanation. It appears that, under a custom of long standing, the ceremony can only be performed by the Molhar Hunkiar, who lives at Koniah, a town distant more than twelve days' journey from Constantinople. This personage is something like the Lamahs of Thibet as regards the quantity of dignity in which he envelopes himself. What would be for another person a journey of twelve days would require for him perhaps a month; so it was presumed at last accounts that he had left home for Constantinople, but had not arrived at his destination.

Mr. Lowe, ex-Chancellor of the English Exchequer, has been convicted of gush. In distributing prizes, two weeks ago, at the middle-class schools in the city, he made this astounding statement to the scholars: "You are fortunate above most boys in your position in life in England, because you really have had what others have not had, what I had not, what very few of us, indeed, had placed in their hands by the education they received—the means of making for themselves an honorable subsistence, and an opening to a fair career in life." Now, Mr. Lowe was launched into life with the highest Oxford honors, and, inasmuch as he has become a Privy Councillor, a Prime Minister, and one of the most powerful speakers in the House of Commons, it must be presumed that he has "possessed the means of making an honorable subsistence." He could not have meant what he said to the middle-class boys. We believe he was "gushing."

The New York *Sun* prints a very clever *jeu d'esprit* relating the adventures of the Prince of Monaco in search of a wife. The story is not so plausible as it might be, but it is well told, and the uncautious reader is likely to be trapped by the skillful manner in which the whole is explained in a telegraphic addition. The Prince, it is said, had dreamed that he was to find a wife in a town beginning Mon——; and that the occasion would be marked by a conjunction of spades, diamonds, and clubs. After searching in vain through his native city of Monaco and Monaghan, in Ireland, he finally arrived at Monhegan, an island off the coast of Maine. There he found a girl with blonde hair, digging with a spade in a diamond-shaped flowerbed. As he talked and trifled with her he felt a thumping blow on his back; he turned and recognized in the boat-hook in the hand of an irate parent the club he long had sought. Spades, diamonds, and clubs were thus provided; but the *Sun*, in a telegraphic dispatch, conveys the intelligence that the Prince was afterwards discovered to be a bank-robber in disguise.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. W. Van Fame, Muscatine; the Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; H. J. Furbee and party, New York; R. P. Crawford, B. B. Campbell, and G. W. Coffin, Pittsburg; J. H. Stewart, Lafayette; F. H. Wines, Springfield; W. C. Richardson, Philadelphia; Hiram Hitchcock, New Hampshire; J. W. Bunn, Springfield; J. K. Hague, Tidioute, Pa.; Frost Craft, Indianapolis; Marcus Johnson, Atwater, Minn.... *Tremont House*—Wm. Wainwright, Grand Trunk Railroad; Col. S. K. Stone, Keene, N. H.; the Hon. Samuel Hare, Pittsburg; A. B. Stewart, Winona; S. J. Beswick, England; J. K. Graves, Dubuque; S. L. Carr and H. K. Parker, Boston; Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A.; the Hon. J. T. Joy, Detroit; Gen. B. B. Keeler, U. S. A.; J. N. Converse, Nebraska; J. G. Whiting, Detroit.... *Sherman House*—Col. W. H. Sage, Columbus; G. B. Horton, New York; F. S. Belcher, California; W. W. Watson, California; Victor Longfield, St. Louis; James Shields, Davenport; G. R. Cecil, U. S. A.; the Hon. J. T. Tracey, Burlington Ia.; T. Howard, Montreal; Fred Wilder, Boston.... *Palmer House*—Luther Bodman, Northampton, Mass.; F. F. Chapman, Las Vegas, New Mexico; G. A. Ellis, New York; S. C. Cook, St. Paul; Herbert Dale and William MacGregor, England; Oscar Chopin, New Orleans; J. Kendall, Winona; C. A. Hinman, Japan; J. W. Singleton, Quincy; E. O. Wheeler, Austin, Minn.... *Gardner House*—S. Ramsey, Rudsburg, Wis.; H. R. Dickson, St. Louis; Sam Foster, O. H. Greene, and J. E. Byrd, St. Louis; P. E. Reynolds, Washington; G. W. Foote, Hackensack, N. J.; E. J. Westlake, New York; J. T. Bish, Kansas City.

WASHINGTON.

Opponents of the Silver Bill State Why They Desire a Postponement.

Mr. Lamar Speaks at Length on the Condition and Needs of the South.

Republican Senators Discuss the Situation in Caucus.

They Will Oppose to the End All Partisan Legislation in the Appropriation Bills.

Western Items in the Amended River and Harbor Bill.

Senate Bill Introduced to Abolish Pension Agencies.

THE SILVER BILL.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The issues raised by the proposition to remonetize silver, and to force the bill through at the present session without consideration, as well as the reasons why the opponents of the bill seek and insist upon delay, are tersely stated by one of the members of the House who is urging the postponement of the Silver bill to the next session, and the examination of the subject during the recess by a special Committee or Commission. These issues and reasons he puts in the following form:

First—It is not a simple question of restoring the silver dollar or of paying public creditors in silver.

Second—It involves the question of the true wages of labor and of value to be paid for the products of all our farmers, whether the surplus of our grain sent to England is to be paid for in the most depreciated money of Europe,—depreciated 10 per cent below our own paper, and 10 per cent below gold.

Third—It involves the right of banks and bankers to pay back over $1,000,000,000, chiefly deposited in savings banks, and being largely the earnings of the laboring classes, in a money worth less by 10 per cent than the money deposited by them.

Fourth—It involves the question of the sudden return of our bonds from abroad, creating an extraordinary demand for money and bullion, and producing a new panic in the money market.

Fifth—It provides three new kinds of legal-tender money with which to embarrass the business of the country.

Sixth—It reaches all branches of our labor production and business enterprises, and involves questions of vast importance that we are wholly unwilling to vote upon them without the careful examination and report of a Commission such as all other parliamentary bodies employ to obtain trustworthy information on which to base most important legislation.

Hence we propose delay till such inquiry can be made and authentic information obtained to protect ourselves against a flood of the debased currency of Europe, and to guard the interests of our own people as well as the national credit against disaster.

THE OPPOSITION TACTICS.

The House, notwithstanding the Committee on Ways and Means decided that an adjournment is possible and desirable Monday next, performed no business to-day. The morning hour was occupied with useless filibustering upon the Bland Silver bill. The manager of this bill has conducted it with conspicuous inability. The only chance of defeating the filibustering motions and preventing the final failure of his bill was to have permitted it to come before the House for general débate and amendment. He could only succeed by exhausting the opposition to the bill, but he chose to neither permit debate nor amendment. The consequence is that the pronounced opponents of the silver measure on both sides of the chamber have entered into an apparently unassailable league to

DEFEAT THE BILL BY FILLIBUSTERING.

Yesterday the Republicans under the lead of Kasson presented a vote, as they legitimately could, until after the morning hour, within which only the bill could be considered. To-day Hewitt, of the National Democratic Committee, having been refused an opportunity to debate or amend the bill, turned and led the filibustering column. The soft-money Democrats are very indignant at Hewitt, especially on account of his high position and his known intimate relation to Tilden. This filibustering can be carried on indefinitely, as one of the first acts done by this House was to repeal the rule of the last House designed to check it. It comes up to-morrow in the morning hour, when it is likely to meet the same fate encountered to-day.

LAMAR.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVE ON THE NEEDS OF THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The political campaign was apparently reopened in the House to-day with a remarkable speech delivered by Lamar, to which Gen. Garfield will reply to-morrow. How long the discussion thus sprung upon the House will continue no one can tell. It is not in the nature of things to suppose that it will end with the speeches of the gentlemen named. Col. Lamar has long desired to give to the country a judicial and dispassionate review of the Southern question, and his discussion of it to-day will be received by every one, without regard to party, as the best presentation of it that has thus far been made from his standpoint. Col. Lamar spoke to-day as a statesman and not as a politician. The opening portion of his speech, in which he discussed the relations which political parties bear to our institutions of Government, and the dangers which have arisen from the intervention of party organization between the Government and the people, was a masterpiece of eloquence and sound political philosophy which will be of equal value to students of political history irrespective of party. Lamar discussed the causes of

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTH

from the highest standpoint of a statesman. He dealt in no invectives, indulged in no personal criticisms, and abused no party, but attempted to lay before the House a description of the true condition of the South, and to explain its causes, and allowed others to draw their own inferences as to the best way in which the remedy he suggested, which was the restoration of local self-government, could be applied. Col. Lamar's speech was listened to throughout with marked attention, and was universally admitted, as well by those who disagreed with his conclusions as by those who approved them, to be one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, of the session.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The Senate discussed the River and Harbor bill all day. The attempt to pass a bill of about $5,000,000 will not be abandoned unless the Conference Committee greatly increase the aggregate amount. Senator Oglesby succeeded in increasing the appropriation for levees, to prevent the erasion of the land above Cairo, by $10,000.

BILL TO ABOLISH PENSION AGENCIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Senator Boutwell reported a bill to-day from the Select Committee on Civil Service, providing that on and after the date, which is left blank, the existing pension agencies shall be discontinued, and all duties imposed by law or regulations on the several pension agents shall thereafter be performed by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. The bill further provides that to facilitate the payment of pensions in this manner the Treasurer may designate a sufficient number of clerks to sign checks for him, and the checks thus signed shall be paid by the officers or banks on which drawn.

THE LATE SEBASTIAN.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, in reporting on the petition of the heirs of the late Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, say they find from unquestionable evidence that the charges of disloyalty and conspiracy against the Government, on which the Senate resolution of July 11, 1861, expelling him and nine other Senators was based, were, as regards Sebastian, merely a matter of suspicion and inference, and wholly unfounded as to fact except as to his absence during the preceding seven days, which is proved to have been unavoidable, and was not of itself an expulsory offense. They find also that he was an earnest opponent of Secession, and remained devoutedly loyal to the United States during his entire lifetime. As a partial reparation for the injury done him, they therefore recommend the annulment of his expulsion, and provide for the payment of his salary for the balance of his term.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The report of the impeachment trial was made in the House to-day by Lord on behalf of the Managers.

SENATE CAUCUS.

After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon the Republican Senators held a caucus which lasted nearly two hours, but resulted in no formal action. The subjects discussed were the unfinished appropriation bills, and the question of adjournment. The prevalent tone of the discussion indicated a determination on the part of a large majority of the Senate to remain in session indefinitely, unless the House will consent to adjust the differences on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill and the Diplomatic and Indian Appropriation bills on the same basis of compromise which has been carried into effect regarding others, namely: to appropriate reduced amounts, but to refer the changes of existing law to the Commission of Inquiry to sit during the recess, and report to Congress at the beginning of its next session.

SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the numerous Sub-Treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes, and in the ordinary disbursements of the Government.

GEN. RAUM.

Gen. Raum to-day entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Messrs. Morton, Sargent, and Cooper are the the Senators on the Joint Commission to go to California and inquire into Chinese immigration.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Green B. Raum, of Illinois, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Pratt, resigned; George R. Andrews, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Charles C. Sheets, Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile; Oscar Holt, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Louisiana; and William Heman, Postmaster at Independence, Ia.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The substitute for the House bill granting a pension to E. M. Hansell, a messenger in the State Department, who was injured defending the late Secretary Seward from the assassin Payne, was passed. The substitute awards $2,000.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the claim of William K. Sebastian, a United Senator from Arkansas, who was expelled in 1861 for alleged disloyalty, with a resolution rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death to his heirs. Calendar. He gave notice he would call up the resolution at some future day for consideration.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Library, reported a bill to provide for a reprint of the acts and resolves of the Continental Congress and Congress of the Confederation Calendar.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the message of the President in regard to the late massacre at Hamburg, S. C. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed.

The Committee on Appropriations having reported an amendment appropriating $8,000 for the repair of the east pier at Cleveland, O., Mr. Sherman moved to further amend so as to authorize the Secretary of War to agree with the Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad Company for such use and occupancy by it of said pier upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just.

Mr. Sargent moved a further amendment so as to provide that in case said railroad shall neglect or refuse to make an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of War, upon certificate of that fact to the Attorney-General, it shall be the duty of the latter officer to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises by appropriate action. The amendment of Mr. Sargent was accepted by Mr. Sherman, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Sherman as amended by Mr. Sargent, a lengthy discussion followed as the power of the General Government to make improvements in States, construct wharves, etc., after which the amendment was agreed to, and also amendment of the Committee, as amended by Sherman.

Other amendments of the Committee were agreed to without discussion, among them the following: Striking out of the bill as it was recently agreed upon in the Senate in Committee of the Whole, appropriations of $10,000 for the Hiawassee River; $10,000 for Powell River, Virginia and Tennessee; $20,000 for Elk River, West Virginia; $23,000 for Rock Castle River, Kentucky; $50,000 for French and Broad River, Tennessee; $10,000 for the Missouri River, at the point where it is cutting into Kansas, above St. Joseph, Mo.; $25,000 for the Upper Monongahela River, West Virginia; $25,000 for the Big Sandy, Kentucky; $50,000 for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite the City of St. Louis, Mo.; $7,000 for the harbor of Monroe, Mich.; $15,000 for the harbor at McCargoe's Cave, Mich.; $10,000 for the harbor of Ashtabula, O.; $8,000 for Fairport harbor, O.; $25,000 for Osage River, Mo., and $50,000 for examinations and surveys of the river and harbor and for incidental repairs of the harbor, for which there is no special appropriation.

Amendments reported by the Committee to increase the appropriations were agreed to as follows: For the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, from $190,000 to $270,000; for the harbor at Erie, Pa., from $40,000 to $50,000.

New amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to as follows: $7,300 for the removal of Beaver and Nailor Bend rocks from the Little Kanawha River, W. Va.; $10,000 for the improvement of Rush Chute and the harbor of Burlington, Ia.; $10,000 for the harbor of Fort Madison, Ia.; $6,000 for repairs of the piers at the mouth of Black River, Ohio; $15,000 for the removal of the bar in the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, Ia.

Amendments reducing the appropriations were agreed to as follows: For the improvement of the Des Moines Rapid, Mississippi River, from $75,000 to $30,000; for the improvement of the Cumberland River, from $75,000 to $50,000; for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, from $300,000 to $270,000; for removing a raft in the Red River, from $40,000 to $35,000; harbor at Manitowoc, Wis., from $10,000 to $8,000; harbor at Sheboygan, Wis., from $8,000 to $6,000; improvement of the Yazoo River, Mississippi, from $22,000 to $15,000; for the harbor at Michigan City, from $50,000 to $30,000; improvement to St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls, Coral, Mich., $200,000 to $100,000; harbor at Thunder Bay, Mich., from $15,000 to $4,500; for the improvement of the Harbor of Refuge, Lake Michigan, from $100,000 to $75,000, including the removal of the wreck of the City of Buffalo; for the improvement of Chippewa River, Wis., from $15,000 to $10,000; for the harbor at Calumet, Ill., from $25,000 to $20,000; for the improvement of the Ohio River, from $270,000 to $200,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, from $125,000 to $100,000,—$40,000 of the amount to be expended on the Missouri River, and $10,000 for removing the bar at Fort Smith, Ark.; for the improvement of the Tennessee River, from $300,000 to $270,000.

Other amendments of the Committee increasing the appropriation for the Upper Mississippi from $20,000 to $30,000, and the improvement of Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, from $20,000 to $25,000 were agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The regular order being demanded, the House considered the Bland Silver bill.

Mr. Kasson said that the practical difficulty with those of the House who opposed the bill was a want of sufficient information to vote on the numerous propositions embraced by the bill, and, therefore, they desired such an opportunity as was given by other parliamentary bodies, an inquiry by a commission, with a written report. The bill affected the payment of the public debt, the wages of labor, and the payment of all debts contracted since 1873. It affected the payment of thousands of millions of dollars, in savings and other banks, apparently authorizing a depreciation of 10 per cent for paper and 20 per cent for gold.

Mr. Mutchler made unanimous reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department in the Insane Asylum investigation, and majority and minority reports of the same Committee in regard to the survey of public lands were also made. All ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, the object being to take up and act upon a bill to provide that pensions shall date from the death or disability of the soldier, but the Chairman decided, and his decision was sustained, that each bill preceding it on the calendar must first be disposed of or set aside.

The first bill on the calendar was that to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

Mr. Wilson (Ia.) moved its postponement, but the House refused to postpone, and Mr. Cook, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Mr. Lamar, who proceeded to make a speech on political subjects. He commenced by saying that it could not be truthfully asserted that the practice and peculiar system of measures adopted by the present Administration commanded the approbation of the majority of the people, but that, on the contrary, the sentiment on which the American people regarded the conduct of national affairs was one of very decided dissatisfaction and despondency, accompanied with a strong and intense desire of change. There was a deep and anxious protest against the methods of administration, the tone and character of the public service, and the principles of legislation that had marked the action of the Government for many years passed, and yet it was remarkable that this popular feeling had produced no change in the Administration. Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administrative agencies of the Government within twenty-four hours. He did not believe that the apprehension growing out of the united support by the Southern people of the Democratic party was well founded, or that it should stand in the way of the aspirations of a great people for progress and reform. The idea that the South, under any combination of parties or circumstances, would ever again obtain control of this great republic and wield its destinies against the will and instinct of this mighty people, was of all ideas the most visionary and baseless. The people of the South were prostrate. They had been defeated in war, and made to feel that sacrifice, and humiliation, and helplessness of defeat had been allotted to them as their share, while the people of the North had reaped the rich results of a victorious war, and had embodied and guaranteed them in the very life and constitution of the nation. The institutions of the South had been shattered and destroyed; her industries had been disorganized; every foot of her fertile soil sterilized by an all-devouring taxation. Her educational interests were waning and languishing, and her population was so feeble in comparison with that of the great Union, that, with the South united, black and white, it would be impotent to secure a single Southern man or to defend a single Southern interest. It was therefore absurd for a great people to apprehend that the people of the South arrogated to themselves the ruling of the interests of this great nation. There was no aspiration which they had that was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the Democratic party it was not for the purpose of secession aggrandizement; it was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the Government, but it was because they observed an instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation. He quoted from the reports of the Lousiana Investigating Committees, and from the President's annual message, in which he acknowledged the people of the South had had vile and oppressive Governments to live under, and he asked how it could be expected to find quiet, orderly, law-abiding communities where the Governors were lawless felons, whose ministers were thieves, and whose magistrates were scoundrels. The race problem was not incapable of solution. Two statesmen such as Lord Derby and Earl Russell would settle it in three days. The people of the South would be content to withdraw from participation in the Presidential election if they could do so, and let the people of the North select a President. But they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in uniting with the Democratic party was, not to rule Cabinets, not to dictate policy, not to control the interests of the country, but they wanted a representative share of the responsibilities and benefits of a common Government according to the measure of their population and race. They were now co-operating with the Democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and in the hope of getting an Administration that would not be unfriendly to them, that would not feel itself commissioned to execute resentment and oppression upon them. They wanted to get an Administration which, in place of the forces of conquest, subjugation, and domination, would give amnesty and restoration to the privileges of American citizenship; an Administration which would allow their States the same equal rights as other States, which would allow them equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from the domination of elections by bayonets, that would give them local self-government, and then the country would at last see the dawn of prosperity in all industrial enterprises of the North. It would see true Southern renaissance, a real, grand reconstruction of the South. It would see her rising from her confusion and distress rejoicing in her newly acquired liberty, free, great, and prosperous; her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her smile, and greeting this benighted Republic in the words of the inspired poet,

"Thy gentleness has made thee great."

[Loud applause.]

Mr. Lamar spoke about two hours, (his time being extended on motion of Mr. Garfield), and commanded throughout his whole speech the close and interested attention of the House. He is to be replied to by Mr. Garfield, who obtained the floor for that purpose.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Goode called attention to the fact that he had been reported as having applied for and obtained indefinite leave of absence, and denied that it was a fact.

On motion of Mr. Goodin, the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Adjourned.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—Telegrams from Wabashaw County report the barley crop harvested. Yield above the average. By to-morrow every machine will be in the wheat-fields, which on the uplands promise a two-thirds yield of the best quality. The valleys and lowlands will yield not quite so well. Weather favorable, and dispatches of yesterday confirm previous reports of the flight of grasshoppers from the country along the Sioux City Railway. Their principal ravages have been in corn, oats, potatoes, and late flax. Wheat is injured but little. Few 'hopper-eggs deposited.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—The "June rise," as it is called here, occurred in July, and the Arkansas River overflowed and damaged many cotton-fields, although the loss will not be as great as was expected. In Southern Arkansas and Northern Texas the wheat and oats crops have been seriously affected by rust, which, I am assured by responsible parties, will reduce the yield fully one-half, both in quality and quantity. Corn, cotton, potatoes, and garden vegetables promise well. The peach crop was almost entirely destroyed in the blossom by the cold snap and great snow-storm last spring.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANARK, Ill., Aug. 1.—Having just finished a trip through a portion of Iowa and Kansas, I present to your readers a brief preort of the condition of the crops along my route. I got aboard the Northwestern train at Clinton, Ia., and found that old, reliable thoroughfare, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains and destructive floods, in fine order, and excellently equipped with elegantly-furnished palace-coaches.

In Eastern Iowa the corn on low lands has been very much injured by the excessive rains. On the rolling lands the crop looks well, though it is at least a week behind time, but is now pushing along rapidly, and, in the absence of early frost, will be a large crop. Wheat in Eastern Iowa will not be more than one-fourth of a crop, if that. Barley is badly blighted, and is a very light crop. Oats are affected with rust, and will also be a light crop, especially late-sown oats. From Carroll west to the Bluffs, the wheat has every appearance of being a fair crop. Barley is light, and oats rusty. Corn will average better in Western than in Eastern Iowa.

Going down the Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railway to St. Jo, I found the rich corn-lands of the Missouri bottoms suffering from the excessive rains, and the corn-crop very uneven. Occasionally a field on a higher elevation would show something like the old-time crops of that region; but the larger portion of the crop is "behind time," and much of it permanently injured. At St. Jo I found the market supplied with the finest display of field and garden products that I have witnessed anywhere this season.

Leaving that city, I took the St. Jo & Denver Railway, and went through Doniphan, Brown, and Nemaha Counties, in Kansas. The winter wheat of that region was comparatively good, as also was the rye. Spring wheat was injured in certain localities by the chinch-bugs, and will hardly average a half-crop. Oats are also badly rusted in that section of the West. Corn is better on the high rolling prairies of Brown and Nemaha than it is on the rich, but wet, bottom-lands of Doniphan County.

Passing over to the Central Branch Railway, I found that Company pushing its road farther west, and building an extension from Waterville to Washington,—a distance of 20 miles. This Company has some magnificent lands, which it is selling on long time and at very reasonable prices,—placing homes within easy reach of poor but industrious farmers.

Politically, as well as agriculturally, Kansas is all right, and is going to roll up a large majority for Hayes and Wheeler. The St. Joseph *Gazette* has a correspondent who "goes it blind" through Northeastern Kansas, howling for the hybrid Democratic ticket, and sending-in large imaginary accessions to the Democratic ranks, which he sees only in his dreams. In places where he had reported large Democratic gains, I, after the most diligent search, could hardly find a single person who had the courage to call himself a Tilden man.

At Atchison I struck across to the Missouri side, and followed the route of the Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Judging from appearances, I should say that the wheat-crop in that portion of Missouri will average the best of any part of my route. Oats through Missouri, and that portion of Iowa penetrated by the Southern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, shock-up well, but are all more or less affected by rust. Throughout Iowa and Missouri the large stacks of hay everywhere attest the excellence of the hay-crop, while in Kansas the beautiful prairies are everywhere covered with a luxurant growth of the rich native grasses. Peaches in Kansas and Missouri are a comparative failure; but the apple-crop throughout the West, in orchards that are well cared for, promise a very encouraging yield.

OBSERVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—Maj. Clarkson, of White Swan, Dakota, is here to-day. He reports great damage to the corn-crop on the reservation by grasshoppers. The Yankton Indians will lose about 30,000 bushels, or about half their crop. In the northern counties of Nebraska, not more than half of the corn-crop will be saved. Wheat, oats, and barley are all harvested, and yield 20 per cent greater than last year.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

Namely: the Parties Now Delving in the Whisky-Ring Ruins.

Some Light Thrown upon Babcock and Porter's Real-Estate Bargains.

Tutton Improves His Opportunity to Get Back at Wilson.

The Supervisor Claims the Credit for the Whole Whisky Crusade.

President Grant and the Law Officers Act as His Lieutenants.

Wilson Quotes from Documents, and Leaves Gavett in a Tight Place.

YESTERDAY'S "SWIG" TAKEN BY THE INVESTIGATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—In the Whisky investigation to-day District Attorney Bangs, Col. Bird Gardner, and ex-Supervisor Tutton were examined. Bangs was recalled to learn from him what Ald. Hildreth would nave testified. He told the old story about the alleged purchase of J. D. Ward by a certain distiller for $5,000, in consideration of the dismissal of the prosecution against that distiller. Bangs discredited the story, both of Hildreth and the distiller. He said the distiller did not in terms say that Ward was willing to take the money, although he was himself ready to give it to him.

COL. ASA BIRD GARDNER

came as a voluntary witness to answer the statement in Bluford Wilson's testimony respecting the Black Friday business. He met a subpœna on his way. He came to get himself in a dreadful snarl for a professor of law and professional Judge-Advocate, and by no means helped the cases of Gen. Porter and Babcock, whom he ventured to defend. He was examined for two hours and a half. He showed at every step a desire to shield Porter and Babcock, and to give his connection with them a much more favorable coloring than the facts seem to warrant. He denied that he was trustee for Babcock, yet by his own admission he acted as trustee in real estate transactions in New York between Gen. Butterfield, late United States Sub-Treasurer, and Babcock. Gardner carried property with the legal title in his own name, the equitable ownership of which was in Babcock.

THE TURNING POINT OF THE INVESTIGATION

was whether Babcock or Porter ever paid a dollar for this real estate, the value of which was about $15,000. As shown by Gardner's accounts Gardner had no money dealings with Babcock or Porter in person, but in every instance received the money, it would appear, from Gen. Butterfield. The majority of the Committee seemed to try to prove that Babcock and Porter paid no consideration for th property, and that it was a gift to them ingeniously covered up by Gen. Butterfield, who used Gardner as an innocent agent for that purpose. The gossip about the Committee-room is that the Democrats hereafter, by the testimony of Gen. Kilpatrick and others, intend to show that the story that Butterfield paid Babcock some $20,000 for being appointed Sub-Treasurer at New York had its foundation in

THIS PARTICULAR TRANSACTION.

Gardner so far connects this transaction with the Wilson story to admit that Fahnstock, who was connected with the matter, furnished the money by which one of the mortgages on the property was finally lifted.

SUPERVISOR TUTTON

was examined for two hours. He appeared as usual in the character of originator of the Whisky Ring war, and as the personage who influenced the President at every important step of the whisky crusade. Without in terms stating it, Tutton inferentially claimed that he induced the President to issue the circular letter respecting the testimony of accomplices. Tutton's animus against Bluford Wilson was very manifest. Tutton is generally accredited with having endeavored from the start to create difficulties between Wilson, Secretary Bristow, Washburn, and the President. His testimony to-day fully confirmed that theory. He was so swift, willing, and eager a witness, whenever he could invent an opportunity to slander Wilson by inuendoes or inference, that he was

SHARPLY REBUKED FOR HIS GLIB-TONGUED ZEAL.

He ascribed directly to Wilson the entire responsibility for granting immunity to the first batch of Chicago distillers, and affirmatively declared that Wilson privately made this arrangement with Wirt Dexter, without the knowledge of Secretary Bristow, the Attorney-General, or the President. It was very evident that Tutton desired to make it appear that there was an understanding of a possible corrupt nature between Wilson and the first batch of distillers, as a result of which immunity was granted. The following is a reference to some of the most select of his oratorical testimony. It was delivered with the precision of a drill-master and the zeal of an advocate. The first was

A CHAPTER OF SELF-GLORIFICATION,

in which Tutton appeared as the active organizer of the whisky war. This portion of his testimony evidently laid the basis for the conclusion which is to follow, that because of his prominence he was subsequently discredited in order that Bristow might claim the credit of the great Tutton's labors. Tutton of his own knowledge knew that Babcock had nothing to do with the order changing the locations of Supervisors. Tutton very strongly intimated he was himself responsible for the change of this order. Tutton thought Ward and Wadsworth rendered him efficient service in the seizures. He claimed that he had evidence to convict all the first batch without immunity, and denounces the granting of immunity. Tutton constantly attempted to show that nothing whatever had come of these seizures, and sought to criticise the methods in which the cases had been conducted. He said that on his visit here just before the first batch pleaded guilty, Yaryan and Wilson alone knew that immunity was to be granted, while Secretary Bristow was

IN COMPLETE IGNORANCE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS,

and said there should be no compromise. Bristow's language was, according to Tutton, "I do not want to get into any scrape about it. The important witnesses should be ordered to Chicago immediately." Bristow declined to see Russell, and had told Supervisor Matthews that he had no terms to make with the distillers at all. Tutton, upon arriving at Chicago, claims to have heard from Dexter and Matthews that a compromise was agreed upon, and that the first was to plead guilty to one count and never to be sentenced in consideration of giving testimony against Hesing and Rehm. Tutton protested against such course, and declared that Bristow knew nothing of it; whereupon Dexter said that he had seen Bristow upon the subject, and had not had a line from him, but that all his authority came from Wilson, the law officer of the Treasury, upon the basis of which the compromise was made. Tutton thereupon, Jan. 13, telegraphed the Secretary the situation, to which Mr. Bristow replied that, having confidence in the local officers, he must leave matters to their discretion. Washburn telegraphed to a similar effect. Tutton then came to Washington and informed the President of the situation. The President then said that such things ought not to be. At this point Tutton very plainly intimated that he himself instigated the issuance of the circular letter.

Ward and Dexter are to be summoned.

SOME OF BABCOCK'S SPECULATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The Sub-Committee on the Whisky Frauds, this afternoon, examined Col. Asa B. Gardner, who is stationed at West Point as a Professor of Law in the Academy. Mr. Plaisted called the attention of the witness to an extract from Bluford Wilson's testimony touching Babcock's alleged losses in the Black Friday's transactions, and creating Col. Gardner, subsequently Judge Advocate in the Military Court of Inquiry at Chicago, his trustee. The witness said he was in the recruiting service in New York in the winters of 1868 and 1869, when, as a matter of politeness, he attended to a real estate btransaction for Col. Babcock. The witness did not think he had any letter or communication from him for three or four years before the ordering of the Babcock Court of Inquiry last year. Gen. Butterfield, having knowledge of the real estate, had furnished such information to the officers of the army as enabled them to invest it. In 1869, President Grant came to New York, Col. Babcock accompanying him. The witness then related the circumstance of Col. Babcock buying a piece of property offered to him for $7,800, the witness acting as trustee, as he had for army officers, in real-estate transactions, but receiving no compensation. When Col. Babcock paid for the property, a deed was given to him, and he afterwards disposed of the property to Mr. Holmes. The property was originally owned by John Rogers. It was not convenient for Gen. Butterfield to purchase property, and he mentioned it to Col. Babcock, with the results mentioned.

The witness said that on the 12th of February, 1869, the first payment on the property ($500) was made by Gen. Butterfield for Col. Babcock. It was at Gen. Butterfield's request that the property was first deeded to witness, not as a trustee, but absolutely; but afterward he deeded to Babcock by him. He was attending to some business for Gen. Porter at the time, that gentleman having purchased two lots in the same locality, as Babcock's property.

Representative Cochrane asked the witness, "Do you know whether Babcock ever paid a dollar for the property?" Answer—"Not of my own knowledge."

Question—"Did you negotiate a mortgage on the property with a bank?"

Answer—"Gen. Butterfield negotiated with a bank for $5,000."

The witness, in further answers to questions, said that the property was purchased with the understanding that Babcock should have it. Most of the arrangements were made by Gen. Butterfield, with whom the witness was on duty at the time.

Representative Glover, of the Committee, interrogated witness about the property purchased by Gen. Porter, from which it appears that the first payment was $750, which he thought came by a check from Gen. Butterfield, as did the other payment, $7,150.

The question was asked of witness whether he could say whether either Porter or Babcock paid one copper. Witness answered, he had knowledge derived from memoranda which state that they sent a draft to Butterfield for $2,000. Witness was reminded by Representative Glover that he had said he was not well enough acquainted with Babcock and Porter to have drafts sent by them to him, and was asked how, in view of this statement, witness was intrusted with their real estate transactions. Witness answered that he was well known in the army and this entire transaction without the ordinary safeguards was purely based on the confidence Porter and Babcock had in him as an officer and gentleman. Being closely interrogated as to how Butterfield became mixed up all the time in the transactions, witness said that Butterfield was a warm personal friend of those gentlemen, and was desirous of doing them a kindness, and therefore assisted them in making purchases.

ALEX P. TUTTON,

formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue, testified as to the seizures of certain distilleries in Chicago, and the question of granting immunity to those implicated in the frauds who should testify. There was nothing specially new in his evidence.

WILSON.

Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Bluford Wilson again testified. His testimony was mostly in explanation of his private papers, and their subsequent examination by Treasury officials. His statement is substantiated by the affidavits of Messrs. Winslow and Dixon, private secretaries of witness, who packed the papers.

Wilson testified that he had never had any evidence implicating Logan or Farwell except the statements of local prosecuting officers that those gentlemen were suspected. He had never himself expressed any belief or opinion that they were implicated, and he preferred not to do so now. In regard to the abandoning of the prosecutions against Ward and Wadsworth, he said that he had always firmly opposed it. Mr. Wilson directly contradicted Gavitt, the Revenue Agent, who testified yesterday that the Solicitor had instructed him to go for Bristow for the Presidency, and read a letter accusing Gavitt of indiscretion and disreputable conduct while in Illinois, on account of which he was withdrawn from that service. Yaryan, however, admitted having told Gavitt that this damned Blaine business must stop, because Gavitt devoted more time to politics than to business, while it was contrary to the orders of Yaryan and the Commissioner for Special Agents to interfere with politics, either directly or indirectly.

By Plaisted—How many official agents were at Cincinnati in interest of Bristow?

Answer—Not one that I can name now.

Q.—Was not Matthews there?

A.—Mr. Matthews was there. He was a Supervisor.

Q.—Were not all the Supervisors of the South there?

A.—I cannot recall any except as they were there as delegates. Chamberlain, of Georgia, I believe was there as a delegate. Those are the only two gentlemen that I can now recall as having been there in the interest of Mr. Bristow, while there were hundreds of revenue agents there in the interests of other candidates. I believe there were from eighty to 100 there from the New York Custom-House in the interest of Roscoe Conkling, a very large number in the interest of Morton, and quite a number in the interest of Blaine.

In reply to a question of the Chairman, Mr. Wilson said that Yaryan was one of the most devoted and efficient public officers he had ever met, and that Chapman, who claimed the credit the other day for a large share of the work in the St. Louis cases, knew nothing about them until they were worked up for seizure.

The examination of witnesses will probably be concluded to-morrow. It is expected that Horace Parker will be examined to-morrow.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The order of the President granting pardon to Adler and Furst, the St. Joseph rectifiers, reached the Marshal's office at Jefferson City this afternoon. Its terms are that their sentence be commuted to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail, already served, on condition that they withdraw their writ of error to the Circuit Court's affirmance of the District Court's judgment of condemnation confiscating their rectifying establishment, etc., and that they pay the fine and costs adjudged against them, amounting to the round sum of $40,000.

CRIME.

A MINISTER IN TROUBLE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—Dr. Albert S. Robinson, formerly of Illinois, a peripatetic dispenser of Gospel, physic, and law, is now lying in the Wapello County Jail, charged with being too much married. He is a man of fine presence and considerable talent. It appears that he turned up in Hamburg, Fremont County, as a preacher. A young lady of highly-exemplary character, the only daughter of a widow residing at Albia,—where the daughter had grown to womanhood, loved and respected,—fell under the eye of the Biblical expounder. She was a teacher in the public schools, and on that occasion was teaching a class in the Sunday-school. He sought an introduction to her, and at once laid siege to her heart, wooed and won her. The young lady seemed perfectly happy in her new-formed alliance. In time the twain were married, and moved to Albia. In the meantime, whisperings of a wife No. 1 got afloat in the neighborhood atmosphere, which whisperings grew into such tangible form that the young lady's mother decided to investigate, and at last an information was filed against the husband, charging him with procuring, on the 27th day of October, 1875, a mock marriage with the young lady, which he knew to be a fraud, and which she believed to be genuine; and subsequently procuring a fraudulent marriage-certificate. He is also charged with having a wife and five children in Illinois. In reply to the latter charge, he sets up a Chicago divorce, which has been kept secret on account of his daughter. The young wife is overwhelmed with grief. She will soon become a mother, which renders her doubly a subject of sympathy.

NO WALSH-HALL MURDER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—The Bard of Avon has it that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." The demonstration of the sentiment is patent in the case of the Walshes, who murdered John C. Hall at Hot Springs. While I would not add a straw's weight to the burden that rests on the souls of these men, it is impossible for an unprejudiced person to justify the deed. Hall may have been aggravating, and doubtless was; he may have been right in his action; but in the light of the civilization of the nineteenth century and the glory of this Centennial year, no man will justify the shooting in cold blood of a fellow-man, whatever may be the provocation, while there is refuge in courts of justice for every wrong. Shooting in Arkansas is not so unusual an occurrence as to demand especial attention, unless the parties are high in the social and political scale. Hall was a son-in-law of Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, only a few months married. W. P. Walsh was, and is yet, Postmaster, and a leading Republican politician. One rash act sent Hall to a sudden and unexpected death, and Walsh to the Penitentiary, the Chancery Court of Little Rock, after a patient and protracted hearing, having refused him bail. His nephew, as accessory, is also incarcerated. They must remain there and await the action of the Grand Jury.

TALK OF LYNCHING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 2.—The shooting affair which occurred at Hurdland, Mo., last Sunday, the particulars of which were telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE last night, is likely to lead to further and very serious trouble. The funeral of Jesse Hymers, which occurred yesterday, was the occasion of much excitement, and loud talk of lynching prevailed. This morning a band of armed men started out in pursuit of Charles Hamerton, who made his escape, and it is feared that if overtaken he will be killed. At last accounts Robert Hymers, who was wounded, was lying at the point of death. Should he die it is feared that Henry Hamerton will be taken from the authorities and lynched. It appears that the quarrel between the families has a political significance. The Hamertons, who did the shooting, were bushwhackers during the War, while the brothers who were shot were Union men.

AN ESCULAPIAN ESCAPADE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—A few days since, a man and woman arrived at the Johnson House, Fairfield. The man registered the pair as W. L. Henry and wife, Kansas. He stated that he was bound for the Centennial; and that his wife would remain at Fairfield a few days while he attended to some business in that vicinity. She remained a few days and departed. Just after her departure, the authorities received papers for the arrest of Dr. W. H. H. Lind, alias W. L. Henry, and Mrs. Dr. B. R. Prather, alias Mrs. W. L. Henry, who, it appears, had made an escapade from LaGrange, Ia. Dr. Lind is a widower with five children, with a partiality for doctors' wives. By this indiscretion both parties have made a wreck of hitherto unblemished reputations.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—The store of S. J. Austin was entered by burglars last evening and $500 worth of goods carried away.

ANNA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad depot was entered, apparently by duplicate keys, between 1 and 6 a. m. One sample trunk of soap, perfumery, etc., belonging to Graham Bros. & Co., of Chicago, in a back room, and one trunk of old clothes by express, were broken open, and different articles scattered over the floor. The ticket case was broken open and some small change taken only. The dry-goods store of C. Blain & Bro. was also broken open and about $75 worth of ready-made clothing taken. No clue to the burglars, who are supposed to be tramps.

MET BY A CROWD.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 2.—A colored man named Chris Porter, near Spring Hill, in Hempsted County, went to the house of a widow lady and her daughter on Saturday night, and after knocking the daughter down he dragged her out into a field, outraged her person, and left her almost lifeless. Next day Porter was arrested, and, when near Hope, he was met by a crowd of men who took him from the officer and hung him to a tree. The young girl is not expected to live. She has a fearful wound across the forehead, her jaw-bone is broken, and her body bruised and lacerated.

SAW THE CIRCUS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 2.—A circus visited here yesterday, and while passing through the streets the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Treasurer's office locked the doors and went off to see the procession. On returning, they discovered that thieves had entered in their absence and robbed the bank of $17,500, and the Treasurer's office of $1,000 and valuable papers.

A YOUNG FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—A young scamp named Berner, only 13 years of age, was detected in the act of forging a money-order he had found on the street at the Post-Office to-day. His relatives are citizens of good standing. He was sent to the Reform-School.

MEMPHIS MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—William Stewart, a paper-hanger, was shot and killed on Second street this afternoon by John Brizzell, a barber, both colored. The difficulty grew out of a dispute about money. Brizzell attempted to escape, but was captured and held to answer for murder.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 2.—Dr. S. C. Rich, of the Township of Thornapple, Barry County, has absconded, leaving a deficit of $1,400 as Township Treasurer for the years 1874 and '5. A. McQueen and R. Goodspeed are his bondsmen.

INDIANS.

TRAIN ATTACKED.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 2.—George Powell, hay contractor at Fetterman, arrived here to-night, and brings the following: Yesterday evening about thirty Indians attacked the wagon-train of A. H. Reel, loaded with Government stores for that post, killed and scalped the wagon-master, George Throstle, who was riding ahead, and wounded a teamster. Also killed four horses and ten cattle, and burned three wagons with their contents, consisting of flour and bacon. It is thought the Indians will be very troublesome on this road the rest of the season. Last Friday forty-four head of horses were run off by them from Horseshoe and Cottonwood Creeks.

THE WIDOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 2.—Mrs. Custer, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Yates and two children, Mrs. N. E. Smith, and Miss Reed, from Fort Lincoln, leave here for Chicago this evening en route to their former homes.

The *Dispatch* has started a subscription for the relief of the widows of enlisted men at Fort Lincoln, a number of whom will be entirely destitute when deprived of the quarters and rations still allowed them.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—In anticipation of trouble with hostile Indians coming in at Standing Rock Agency, two companies of troops have been sent from Fort Randall to that place. The Crow, Creek, and Yankton Indians are unanimously for peace, and no trouble from them is anticipated.

RECRUITS FOR CROOK.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2.—Eighty recruits will leave Columbus barracks for Bismarck to-morrow afternoon.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 2.—A young lad, aged 11 years, named Willie Brooke, while bathing in the Missouri River this afternoon, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—Last week, a son, aged 10 months, of Joseph Hunnell, at Moravia, was drowned in a long, shallow vat placed in the ground for ducks to drink from, and containing less than 6 inches' depth of water. The child's mother went to a neighbor's for a few moments, leaving the baby at play in the yard. On her return it was lying on its back in the vat, dead, the water scarcely covering its face.

STEEL-WORKS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLINTONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—O. Davidson, of Elgin, and Mr. Hoxie, of New York, are endeavoring to get up a stock company for the purpose of erecting a factory in Clintonville for the manufacture of steel articles, such as hammers, skates, saws, chisels, etc. Already $13,000 has been subscribed for the erection of the factory, and, if $2,000 more is subscribed (as it undoubtedly will be), the work of erecting the factory will be commenced at once.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamer Suevia, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—Steamship England, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5 a. m.—Steamships Leipzig, from Baltimore, and St. Laurent, from New York, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

Plan of Invasion Adopted by the Turkish Generals.

The Turkish Position at Saitschar Considered Impregnable.

Russia Said to Be Sending More Troops to the Frontier.

Rumor that Austria Will Soon Order Troops Into Servia.

Another Political Crisis Imminent in Constantinople.

THE EAST.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—Ahmed Eyoob Pasha and Suliman Pasha have formed a junction near Krugazevats, in Servia, and a battle is imminent with Gen. Tchernayeff.

TURKISH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A *Times* special says of the Turkish plan of the campaign: "The Turkish commander endeavors to possess Timok Valley, by which he can turn Alixnatz and Belgrade, two points prepared for defense in Moravia Valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrated the main portion of their forces in that direction. The chief point of strategical importance in the Timok Valley are Saitschar and Gurgusovatz, as they lie at the junction of the only two practicable roads from Timok into the Moravia Valley. The next operation must, therefore, be to possess these places, which are being strongly fortified, and cannot well be left in the rear."

SAITSCHAR.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5 a. m.—A telegram from Belgrade says the defensive position of the Servians at Saitschar is represented as impregnable.

The Servian left wing, under Cholakantich, has taken Bielopolje and seriously threatens Siensiza, the bombardment of which place is expected to begin within two days.

The Turks are intrenched at Izvar.

ROUMANIA.

A Vienna dispatch says the Turks have placed a corps of observation 6,000 strong on the Danube opposite Roumania.

RUSSIAN AID.

Large sums of money from Russian Committees have been received in Belgrade. Three Russian Countesses are sewing in the hospitals.

SEMLIN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that Austria has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin in view of possible events.

Russia is sending troops to the frontier.

The Eastern prospect again looks gloomy.

TURKEY'S DECLARATION.

The text of the official declaration of the Turkish Government explaining why it entered into war against Servia has been received. The document charges that the Servians fomented the insurrection in Herzegovina. The Porte was compelled to ask an explanation of the extraordinary preparations made by Servia. Prince Milan subsequently invaded the Turkish provinces, and was joined in his hostile movement by Montenegro. Turkey then had no alternative.

MOUKHTAR IN A BAD BOX.

The *Times'* Vienna special says Moukhtar Pasha is reported to be in a difficult position. The Montenegrins occupy his line of communications from Trebinje to the north, and also hold possession of the heights of Ljabolir, cutting off his chances for relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his connection with Ragusa, Moukhtar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5 a. m.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "I hear from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such a course has already been determined upon it. An arrangement is making to mobilize 60,000 men for this purpose. Confirmation of the report is wanting, but M. Reistics, Servian Premier, is urging an armistice in order to avoid this eventuality."

ARABIAN ASSISTANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 3—5 a. m.—A Constantinople correspondent of the *Gaulois* says: "Mecca has placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are already awaiting orders to start. The Bashi Bazouks are not to be compared in ferocity with Syeibeks. The latter at Smyrna slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an indescribable state of terror. The Turks feel strongly in regard to the meddling of foreign nations with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

LAWLESSNESS.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5:30 a. m.—A Vienna dispatch of the *Daily News* says in consequence of the threatening attitude of the irregular troops at Sophia all houses there are closed at 7 o'clock in the evening, and it is not safe for citizens to walk out after dark unless attended by a guard. At Adrianople sentries are placed in the bazaars to protect the people from the Bashi-Bazouks.

REVOLUTION THREATENED.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5 a. m.—A Paris dispatch says it is learned that Murad has signed his abdication of the Ottoman throne. The old Turkish party, led by the Sultan presumptive, showing hostility to the proposed constitution, Midhat Pasha threatens to resign. Another revolution in the Divan is anticipated. Abdul Hamid has declared that as soon as he has ascended the throne he will take supreme command of the armies against the Sclaves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUNDAY-CLOSING BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Irish Public House Sunday-Closing bill was opposed in committee. The bill is lost for this session.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Puleston, member of Parliament, has resigned from the banking-house of McCulloch & Co.

It is announced that Thomas Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough, will continue business as a stock company.

DIED.

Mortimer Collins, poet and novelist, is dead.

MOROCCO.

NATIVE OUTBREAK.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 2.—Intelligence has been received from Morocco of fresh disturbances. The Ghilan tribe refused to furnish their military quota. The Emperor marched against them, and his forces were surprised at night in ambuscades, and the Emperor himself narrowly escaped capture. His army subsequently returned to the scene of disaster, devastated the country of the Ghilans, and sold the wounded and children captured into slavery.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

MASSACRES BY THE NATIVES.

MELBOURNE, July 13.—Accounts published here say that there have been further massacres by the South Sea Islanders on vessels sent out after the native laborers, entire crews being murdered.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Save Your Hair.—If you wish to save your hair and keep it strong and healthy, use "Burnett's Cocoaine."

PROFESSIONAL.

PALMER HOUSE. PARLOR Y, FIRST FLOOR.

DR. BROADBENT,

The Eminent Magnetic Healer of Europe and America,

Speedily cures Paralysis, Fits, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, and Loss of Power. Also Chronic and acute diseases of every name and nature in either sex, by his Electrical Remedies and Laying on of Hands and Magnetic Manipulation. The Doctor describes and detects where and what your diseases are at sight. His rooms are thronged daily from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Advice free. Permanent office and residence at the PALMER HOUSE, PARLOR Y, FIRST FLOOR, Chicago, Ill.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.

SHIP CARPENTER.

GEORGE HALKET,

Ship Carpenter and Calker. Sidewalks calked on the shortest notice. North end of Wells-st. Bridge. Orders left at Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.'s will be promptly attended to and warranted. References: Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., Feney & Brothers.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Business of the Banks Dull for a Settlement-Day.

New York Exchange Weaker—The Clearings $4,800,000.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active, and Steadier.

Wheat and Provisions Easier—Corn and Oats Strong.

FINANCIAL.

The volume of transactions in financial circles was much less than might have been expected for settlement-day. The counter-business was greater than the preceding day, but was still comparatively restricted. The demand for accommodations was slight, and would be still less were it not for the country applications for rediscounts. All the institutions, with considerable lines of country paper, make the same report of a larger than usual number of applications to have paper rediscounted. This shows that a great deal of stock and produce is still being carried by the assistance of the country bankers. The supply of good local paper is small. Mercantile paper is offered in minute quantities, and not much more is made by manufacturers and miscellaneous customers.

Rates of discount at the banks remain the same,—8@10 per cent to regular customers. To good independent borrowers, street rates are freely given.

On the street rates are 6 per cent and upwards for good time paper.

New York exchange was weaker, and sold between banks at 25@50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $4,800,000.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—I have read many articles in newspapers favoring and demanding the remonetization of silver, or the passage of a law by Congress to make the old silver dollar a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. I see now that a resolution to that effect has been presented to the Board of Trade by an eminent and thoughtful member of that body, and I think it is time to suggest that the merely legal aspect of the case is very small part of the question, and that any commercial body which shall assume that everything is settled satisfactorily when the *right* to pay in silver is established, will be aroused from that dream ere long with a bad headache.

The old silver dollar was coined on the basis of a valuation of 16 ounces of silver being equal to 1 ounce of gold. The present market value of the two metals is about 18 to 1. Germany has a large amount of surplus silver, which she would like to dispose of. So has Holland. In fact every country has silver to sell if a profit can be made by selling it. Is it proposed to make the United States the slop-bucket of the world, to take all the surplus silver at the rate of 16 to 1, while the market value is 10 or 15 per cent lower? Is it proposed that we shall voluntarily take upon ourselves the whole cost and burden of bringing silver back to par; that is, of lifting it up to 61 pence per ounce in the London market? That is a task which ought to be borne, and must be borne, by the world at large, unless the proverbially cute Brother Jonathan offers himself as the willing pack-horse for John Bull and every other member of the community of nations.

I am in favor of the double standard of gold and silver, but I am not in favor of the United States taking the step proposed without due investigation of its economical effects and consequences. I am not in favor of lashing Congress forward to take a leap in the dark, just at the close of a long session, when members have neither time nor strength to enter upon the laborious examination necessary to reach a wise and useful conclusion. It appears to me that here is one question of great magnitude and importance upon which no party advantage can be claimed or gained. It is therefore in better shape than public questions commonly are to receive an impartial solution. The thing which seems to be demanded by the largest number of voices now is that it shall receive no real solution at all, but that whatever may be considered legally defensible shall also be considered perfectly business-like and judicious. *Non constat.*

There are several "side issues" to this question. One of these is whether coinage shall be free or restricted. If free, it will put us as a nation in the attitude of offering to buy an unlimited amount of silver at much more than it is worth in the market. If restricted, it will hardly meet the views of those who are calling so loudly for the remonetization of silver, and will not be, in fact, a remonetization, but a limited use of that metal, with which to pay the interest on the public debt. Such limited use, whether legal or illegal, would be injurious to the public credit,—that is, it would make the bonds of the United States less valuable. Moreover, a restricted coinage, with unlimited legal-tender, would offer a great temptation to counterfeiters, who would be able to put the full weight of pure silver into their work, and thus make as good coins as the Government does.

H. W.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING MARKET.

The *Alta California* of the 27th inst. describes the market for gold and silver stocks as follows:

> The market opened yesterday with a strong uncertain feeling prevailing, and consequently the sales at the in- ormal session were few and far between, at weakening rices, with the exception of Justice, that developed ot only remarkable strength but an advance on its pre- ious figures. It constantly kept increasing throughout he day, under strong inquiries, closing considerably igher than it opened. Its constantly increasing yield ore, and the indications of its 800 and 1,000-foot vels, are stated to be the cause of its advance. Mexi- n was off, but toward evening it recovered some of its st ground. The bonanzas fluctuated freely, closing ronger. At the close last evening the market appeared recover from its weakness of the earlier part of the y, and the whole line where an advance was not shown esented a very strong front; but as the present mar- t, with but very few exceptions, is mostly a brokers', s apt to change front before the present day is over.

ERMAN SILVER SURPLUS GREATLY OVERESTIMATED.

he *Daily News* of London has information that amount of silver Germany has to throw on the rkets of the world is greatly overestimated. It s:

> e have received from the manager of the Deutsche d a rather long letter on the subject of the stock of silver on hand in Germany. He denies emphatically he statements which have been made that the stock nsists of many millions, that the Government in- nds to offer so many hundred tons per month, and at attempts have been made to force sales at the re- ced prices. He says that the present available stock only £300,000 to £400,000, that the sales have only raged £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 a year, and large ers at present prices have been refused. Those who e competent to form an opinion in Berlin only esti- te the available surplus at £7,500,000, and, as the silver is coming in slowly, the present stock is not ly to be unduly increased.

OTCH VIEWS ON THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.

he Glasgow Chamber of Commerce met on sday to consider a report on the depreciation ilver in India. The Chairman (Mr. J. C. Bol- proposed the adoption of the report, which mmended the substitution of a gold currency he present silver coinage. This, it was sug- d, might be accomplished by the Government ng to coin silver. The exchange will thereby trengthened, it will be made easier to pay ng bills with silver rupees, and in a short the exchange will be brought to such a rate as nable the public to import gold for the pur- and payments of debts. Mr. Matheson ained that it was impossible to give a fictitious to the coinage of any country beyond a cer- mited amount, and that this would be the ffect of the plan proposed by the Committee. oubted whether the depreciation of silver be permanent, and pointed to the fact that ited States and other nations were consider- e expediency of replacing their paper cur- with a silver standard. He was not sure, re, that the prospects of silver were so as some supposed. He moved that the re- simply received. Mr. Gardiner thought it emature to suppose that the effect upon the ment of India was so serious as to require omplete and revolutionary step as was in- n the alteration of the standard of value of It was to be remembered that the taxable of a nation lay in its productive power,— wer to produce wealth,—and India as a was not impoverished; it was, on the con- the main enriched by the depreciation in e of silver. It was not only be- India was a great holder of sil- t it was so, but because India e main a debtor to this country; and the this depreciation was to relieve the debtor pense of the creditor, so that, so far as the of Finance in India was concerned, he had r subject to tax now than he had before. t it was quite premature for them to be ding so very great a change as was in- he report. It was nothing less than rec- g that for a period which was indefi- night last for a generation, India should rced currency of depreciated Gov- ver, which was precisely analogous to Government paper, and to create that take a very reactionary step. The was carried by a very large majority. *nes, July 18.*

HE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

s that the Poughkeepsie bridge sub- are still deficient, and unless the ecured by to-day the American Bridge Chicago will throw up their contract ridge.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 111⅜@111½ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 89⅝@89¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	488½	490½
Paris—francs	516¼	514¾
Belgium	516¼	514¾
Switzerland	516¼	514¾
Germany	94¾	95¾
Sweden	....	27½
Austria	....	40

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120⅜	120⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	115⅝	116
5-20s of '65—January and July	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s of '68—January and July	121⅛	121⅜
10-40s	118⅜	118⅝
United States new 5s of '81, ex. coup.	116⅝	117⅛
United States currency 6s	125⅛	....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*105½	*106½
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*108½	*107½
West Park 7 ₱ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	*96

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side	150	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct certfs.	*106	....
City Railway, North Side	124	....
Traders' Insurance Company	....	125
Chamber of Commerce	....	75
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	135	....
Exposition stock (old)	33	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Gold opened and closed at 111⅜, with sales during the day at 112. Carrying rates ½ to 3. Loans also made flat.

Governments strong, with active demand.

Railroad bonds generally firm.

State securities dull.

Stocks irregular, but in the main lower. Michigan Central was the chief feature of the decline. Western Union and St. Paul were strong and slightly higher, while Northwestern was steady. New Jersey Central fluctuated considerably during the day, but closed ⅛ higher than the opening price. Borrowing rates for coal shares to-day, 1-32@⅛. Transactions were 108,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Western Union, 18,000 St. Paul, 39,000 Lake Shore, 31,000 Ohios, 19,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central, and 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Customs receipts, $348,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,328,000.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Sterling weak; actual business at 487½ for sixty days'; 489½ for sight.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	New 5s	117
Coupons, '65	115⅝	10-40s	115⅝
New	117⅝	10-40s, coupons	118⅛
Coupons, '67	119⅝	Currencies	125⅛
Coupons, '68	121⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69¼	Rock Island	107¾
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	36¾
Quicksilver pfd	14	St. Paul pfd	62⅝
Pacific Mail	22¾	Wabash	2
Adams Express	111	Wabash pfd	3
Wells-Fargo	83¾	Fort Wayne	102½
American	59½	Terre Haute	6
United States	67	Terre Haute pfd	13⅛
New York Central	106¾	Chicago & Alton	100
Erie	13⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Erie pfd	20	Ohio & Miss.	12
Harlem	137½	Del., Lack. & W.	95⅛
Harlem pfd	133	A. & P. Telegraph	17¾
Michigan Central	39¼	Missouri Pacific	6
Panama	133	A. & P. pfd	2
Union Pacific	58¾	Indiana Central	3⅛
Lake Shore	53½	C., B. & Quincy	118½
Illinois Central	92	Hannibal & St. Joe	11⅛
Cleveland & Pitts	94⅝	Cen. Pac. bonds	109
Northwestern	39	U. Pac. bonds	104⅝
Northwestern pfd	62¾	U. Pac. land-grant	104⅛
C., C., C. & I.	39	U. Pac. sinking-fund	94⅝
New Jersey Central	61½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44½	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri	106
Virginia, old	27½		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Consolidated Va.	59	Sierra Nevada	17½
Crown Point	12	Imperial	5
California	66¾	Exchequer	15¼
Yellow Jacket	29¾	Mexican	37¾
Segregated Belcher	80	Overman	80½
Alpha	41¾	Gould & Curry	16¾
Ophir	52¾	Justice	24½
Belcher	16¾	Best & Belcher	48½
Chollar	97½	Caledonia	10½
Confidence	17¾	Hale & Norcross	12
Savage	22½		

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Gold, 111⅞. Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 548.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Consols—Money and account, 96 13-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106¾.

American railroad securities—New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¼; preferred, 20.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Rentes, 106f 27½c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—United States bonds—New 5s, 102⅞.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Aug. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington st, 83 3-10 ft w of Michigan av, n f, 26 4-10x91 ft (Isaac M. Daggett to Andrew A. Helfer), dated July 27	$40,000
Milwaukee av, 150 ft s e of Division st, n e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 6	5,100
West Twentieth st, 75 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 2	1,330
South Open Parkway, 250 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 50x132 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 1	3,550
Hubbard st, 134 ft w of Peoria st, s f, 20x116 ft, dated Aug. 1	1,900
Wells st, 443 ft s of North av, e f, 24¾x102 ft, dated Aug. 1	2,500
Willow st, 50 ft w of Bissell st, s f, 25x112 ft, dated Aug. 2	1,200
West Twelfth st, 168 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 24 x83 ft, dated July 3	1,000
Murray st, 25 ft s of Kossuth st, e f, und ⅛ of 24x100 ft, dated July 10	300
West Adams st, 30 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 42x 125 ft, dated Aug. 2	5,670
Jackson st, 95¾ ft e of Rockwell st, s f, 24x 125 7-10 ft, dated June 10	4,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Baxter st, 75 ft n of School st, e f, 50x123 7-10 ft, dated June 7	$1,000
Halsted st, 25 ft s from Grace st, e f, 45x150 ft, dated Aug. 1	1,500
Same premises, dated Aug. 2	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Baltic st, n w cor Oak st, e f, 5⅛x104 ft, dated June 20	$625
Arnold st, 595 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 25x 122 ft, dated Aug. 1	850
Dexter av boulevard, 86¾ ft n w of Forty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1	7,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	4,843	7,928	4,848	6,846
Wheat, bu	13,628	83,370	36,651	29,730
Corn, bu	125,853	134,570	156,980	117,188
Oats, bu	36,933	6,920	45,229	45,479
Rye, bu	1,830	700	400	....
Barley, bu	1,702	1,570	916	425
Grass seed, lbs	12,865	4,848	24,512	20,968
Flaxseed, lbs	370	....	20,600	1,211
B. corn, lbs	14,000	28,000	....	25,100
C. meats, lbs	505	61,220	1,146,691	758,417
Beef, brls	....	....	....	14
Pork, brls	....	....	1,155	20
Lard, lbs	21,060	40,000	363,992	236,979
Tallow, lbs	24,755	5,525	40,000	42,760
Butter, lbs	135,890	106,871	101,810	62,695
Live Hogs, No.	10,924	4,750	3,305	3,833
Cattle, No.	5,440	5,679	1,610	2,223
Sheep, No.	186	2,207	....	....
Hides, lbs	121,510	151,574	217,707	81,200
Highwines, brls	300	83	112	492
Wool, lbs	305,955	248,790	181,270	253,370
Potatoes, bu	239	42	225	25
Coal, tons	2,534	....	553	....
Hay, tons	40	....	....	....
Lumber, m	4,297	3,731	1,860	2,528
Shingles, m	2,227	940	775	785
Salt, brls	11,422	992	3,485	3,882
Poultry, lbs	....	912	....	....
Poultry, coops	....	....	....	....
Game, pkgs	47	31	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	377	454	188	82
Cheese, bxs	2,516	3,147	94	733
G. apples, brls	747	449	40	....
Beans, bu	....	51	15	....

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 3,610 bu wheat, 2,185 bu corn, 1,444 bu oats, 1,043 bu rye, 420 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Wednesday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 3 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 10 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (28 wheat); 28 cars high mixed corn, 177 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 do, 70 cars and 2,550 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (278 corn); 8 cars white oats, 11 cars and 1,350 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (23 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye. Total (335 cars), 146,000 bu. Inspected out: 26,334 bu wheat, 242,694 bu corn, 20,767 bu oats, 355 bu rye.

The Chicago millers are taking the Northwestern wheat now in store here at the rate of about 10,000 bu per day; which, if continued, will exhaust our stocks before the new wheat is available, without the necessity of recourse to shipment.

The shipment of rejected wheat to Milwaukee, referred to in our issue of yesterday, is easily explained. It seems that grain held on track cannot be afterwards placed in store here unless at great cost, and that some wheat which was thus tabooed here has been sent up to Milwaukee, where no such absurd discriminations prevail.

The recent heavy discount on low grade wheat in the Central elevators is understood to have been the result of a bold stroke by certain parties who had hitherto enjoyed a monopoly, to drive off other people who were poaching on their preserves. A few small lots had been taken in at the warehouses in question from certain parties in the city, whereupon the others sent about ninety car-loads of cleaned wheat there in one day. The result has already been stated. A good many people are inclined to think that this grain-cleaning business needs to be looked into.

When "Willie brewed a peck o' maut,
And Jock and Robin came to see,"

the conclusion reached after the investigation was that

"We are nae drunk; we are nae fou;
But just a wee drap in our ee."

And a recent research seems to have been conducted to about the same conclusion. "Just a little touched, your Honor, but not crazy."

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and relatively steady, though there were some rather wide changes in price from the previous day, provisions and wheat being lower, while oats and corn were stronger. The advices from other points were conflicting, but the orders were not, the trading being chiefly local, except in corn, which was wanted for shipment. Other than that the outward movement was slow. The receipts were fair.

There was the usual quiet in dry-goods circles, and the steadiness of prices was undisturbed. Groceries were ordered with as much freedom as could reasonably be expected just at this time, and the market maintains a firm tone for all staple articles, with, perhaps, the exception of teas. Sugars, sirups, and molasses had something of an upward tendency, and, by some holders, an advance in coffees is thought probable. No improvement in the dried-fruit trade was observable, and the quoted prices continue to be more or less freely shaded. Fish were in moderate demand at about previous quotations, cod and fat mackerel being very firm. There were no new features to note of the butter market. Activity is still apparent and prices keep well up, notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts. Cheese was quoted quiet at 7¾@9c for good to fancy factory. There was no noticeable change in the position of the leather, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils were reported quiet and about steady at Tuesday's prices.

Lumber was dull at both yards and docks. The offerings of cargoes were small, and consisted mostly of undesirable stuff, hence few sales. Retail prices were irregular, though not more so than they have been. Metals were firm and tin plates were quoted higher, though the advance is not yet firmly established. Drugs continue in good demand and steady, chloroform alone being easier. The wool market is fairly active and steady. Seeds were dull and little better than nominal, except timothy, which sold for to arrive, but spot seed was lower and slow at the decline, the large offerings of futures at lower prices causing many to defer filling orders. Hops, broom-corn, and hides were unchanged. Berries sold readily, but other domestic green fruits were slow and weak. Chickens and turkeys were dull and lower, and eggs were moving slowly at irregular prices.

Lake freights were more active, and firmer to Canadian ports, at 2@2¼c for corn to Port Colborne, while Buffalo was unchanged, at 1¼c on corn. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9½c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 70,000 bu wheat and 328,000 bu corn.

SEABOARD CITIES.

The *Public* gives the following comparative table of receipts of corn at the principal cities of the seaboard during the railroad war:

	April 15 to June 17.	June 17 to July 15.
New York	4,881,338	2,881,045
Philadelphia	5,770,700	1,926,200
Baltimore	4,770,700	2,376,000
Boston	2,008,415	932,082
Montreal	562,589	645,532
Portland	132,900	87,600
Total	18,126,642	8,848,459

The following table shows the receipts of grain of all kinds, including flour as wheat at the rate of five bushels to the barrel:

	April 15 to June 17.	June 17 to July 15.
New York	19,923,077	10,627,970
Philadelphia	8,762,770	2,879,450
Baltimore	6,383,300	2,834,110
Boston	4,069,123	1,826,947
Montreal	3,836,545	2,917,793
Portland	804,180	198,318
Total	42,738,995	21,284,588

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs Aug. 2, 1876: Moseback & Humphrey, 100 drums caustic soda; Field, Leiter & Co., 18 cases dry goods; C. W. Taylor, 1 case clocks; Fowler Brothers, 900 sacks salt; order H. L. Muller, 8 casks and 1 case paint; Bloch & Arnstein, 9 cases glass; S. Greenbaum, 1 cask brandy; G. A. Dewilde, 68 cases and 9 casks wine; Frank Sturges & Co., 310 boxes tin plate; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 14 cases cigars; Keith Brothers, 3 cases silks; B. Benedict, 1 case glass; William Finkler & Sons, 7 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; B. Wasvervogel, 1 case wearing apparel: S. H. Leavell, 1 case cigars. Amount of duties collected, $2,529.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular. The market opened weak, with free sellers and a very moderate demand, in sympathy with a decline of 20c per 100 lbs in hogs at the Stock Yards, but strengthened afterwards, and the speculative articles were quite firm in the latter part of the session, while meats continued dull. The trading was chiefly for September, the transactions for this month having been previously settled up. There was very little inquiry for shipments.

Mess Pork—Was more active, and declined 10@20c per brl early, but closed firmer at about 5c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller August at $18.30@18.35; 10,500 brls seller September at $18.40@18.57½; and 1,500 brls seller the year at $15.50@15.75. Total, 12,500 brls. The market closed firm at $18.40@18.50 for cash lots; $18.40@18.42½ seller August; $18.22½@18.55 for September; $15.62½@15.75 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $19.00@19.25, and extra do at $14.25@14.50.

Lard—Was quiet, and declined 7½c per 100 lbs, but closed firmer at the latest figures of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs seller August at $10.82½@10.87½; and 3,250 tcs seller September at $10.92½@11.00. Total, 4,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.90@10.92½ cash or seller August; $11.00@11.02½ seller September; and $9.87½@10.00 seller the year. Summer-rendered was quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs below the price of winter lots.

Meats—Were dull and easier. Winter-cured sold ⅛c per lb lower, while summer lots were weak at former quotations. There was very little demand from any source. Sales were limited to 50,000 lbs shoulders seller August at 7⅛c, and 250,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅛c seller August, and 9⅜c seller September. The following were the latest quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7¼	9½	10
Boxed	7⅜	9⅝	10¼
August	7¼	9½	10¼
September	7½	9⅝	10¼
Bacon, cash	8½	10¼	11¼

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6¾@6⅞c for boxed shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for do short ribs; 9⅝c for do long clears; 9¾@10c for do short clears; 9½@9⅝c for do long and short clears; 9⅛@9⅝c for do Cumberlands; 12¼@12½c for sweet-pickled hams; and 12c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 13¼@14½c.

Grease—Was quiet at 5½@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $26.00@26.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was no inquiry save for a few lots of family brands, by local dealers, shippers holding off. It is believed, however, that our local sellers have a good many direct orders now, and have all they can do to fill them. Sales were limited to 550 brls spring extras, partly at $5.00. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@475; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $3.95@4.10.

Bran—Was quiet and steady. Sale was made of 10 tons at $10.50 on track.

Corn-Meal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $16.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier, the market declining 1⅛c early, and then settling back, the range during the greater part of the session being about ½c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool and London were quoted firm, with an upward tendency, but quiet, and New York was said to be firmer, which was contradicted by the private advices. Our receipts were again small—only 28 car-loads inspected into store—and the shipments light. The market was strengthened early by a rumor to the effect that the Austrian representative had been withdrawn from Turkey, but this was discredited when it was found that British consols were ⅛ higher, and the market declined under rather heavy offerings of August wheat, one firm alone selling about 400,000 bu. The market was chiefly local. There were no Eastern orders to buy, except that some wheat was taken on Canadian account; not a bushel was taken in New York on Tuesday for export, and the market there is flat. The stocks in store here are slowly decreasing, however, as wheat comes forward very slowly, the premium on September being too large to encourage current sales of prime wheat. The premium was about 4½c yesterday, of which 2¼c may be reckoned as the cost of carrying, and 2c as the estimated risk on condition. Seller September opened at 92¼c, advanced to 92⅜c, declined to 91⅝c, and improved to 92⅜c at the close. Seller August sold at 87⅞@89c, closing at 88⅝c. Seller October was quiet at 1c over September, closing at 93⅜c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at 89c asked, and regular do at 88⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 101,000 bu No. 2 spring at 87½@89½c; 8,000 bu No. 3 do at 79½@80c; 3,000 bu rejected do at 62½@63c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 50@82c free on board cars. Total, 113,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet and salable at the market prices for straight wheat, but buyers were not willing to pay any premium. Sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 89½c, and 1,000 bu by sample at 85c@$1.08 free on board cars. Total 1,400 bu.

CORN—Was more active, and decidedly stronger, though at the opening the market declined ⅛c. Liverpool was quoted firm, and New York active, while our receipts were only moderate, and exceeded by the shipments. The early tendency was bearish, in sympathy with wheat, sellers for future being more numerous than buyers, but the downward movement was checked by a good demand for shipment, under which cash No. 2 rose to a premium of ⅛c over August, and high mixed to fully 3c above No. 2; the lower grades being also in good demand. This improved the tone for future delivery, by increasing the disposition of shorts to fill, and caused August to have a slight preference over September, the number of contracts out for this month being rather large and the stocks in store far from plethoric. Seller September opened at 45⅛c, declined to 45c, and advanced to 45⅝c at the close. Seller August sold at 45¼@45⅝c, and cash No. 2 at 45¼@46c, both closing at the outside. High mixed closed firm at 49½c, though no sale was made at over 49c. Cash sales were reported of 46,600 bu high mixed at 48@49c; 221,600 bu No. 2 at 45¼@46c; 28,400 bu rejected at 41½@42c; 6,000 bu by sample at 38@49c on track; and 4,400 bu do at 43@49c free on board cars. Total, 307,000 bu.

OATS—Were active and higher, cash advancing 1c and futures ⅝@¾c. The receipts were small and there is very little cash No. 2 in store, and the reports from the interior are anything but favorable to the new crop; some making out that it is a total failure in many sections. There is also a large line of shorts out for this month, and the facts above noted made many anxious to fill in. The offerings were moderate comparatively, and the market ruled firm, closing at a slight decline from the top figures of the session, except for cash, which was very scarce and was traded in only to the extent of a few car-loads. Seller August opened at 30⅛c and sold to 30⅞c, closing at the outside. September sold at 30@30⅝c, closing at 30⅝c. October was active at 30¼@30½c, closing at 30⅝@30¾c. Seller the year sold at 29½@29⅞c. Cash opened at 30⅛c, and sold to 31⅛c, closing at 31¼@31½c. Rejected sold at 24@25c and closed at 25¼c bid. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 at 30¼@31½c; 1,800 bu rejected at 24@25c; 9,600 bu by sample at 30@33c for mixed and 32½@35c for white on track; 4,200 bu do at 34@37c free on board. Total, 30,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand at 55@55½c for No. 2 and 47½@48c for rejected. The receipts and shipments continue light, and the demand is supposed to be from August shorts, there being very little inquiry from consumers. The new rye is of excellent quality. There is no sale for samples, and receivers, after holding cars for two or three days, have finally had them inspected into store, when they sold readily. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 rye at 55@55½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 47½@48c. Total, 3,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firmer for September, which sold early at 69½c, and closed nominally at that figure. October was nominal at 67½c. None was received, and only a few small lots are being shipped out. Old No. 3 sold at 30c; otherwise nothing was done in cash barley. New samples were offered, but sellers were not inclined to accept the prices bid. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 3 at 30c.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 75,000 bu No. 2 at 88⅝c seller August, and 92¼@92⅜c seller September.

Corn—5,000 bu seller September at 45⅝c.

Mess pork—250 brls seller the year at $15.62½.

LATEST.

Mess pork was steady at $18.40 seller August, and $18.52½ seller September, with sales of 1,250 brls at $18.52½@18.55 seller September, and $15.60 seller the year.

Lard was quiet and a shade easier, at $10.87½@10.90 for August and $10.97½@11.00 for September. Sales 750 tcs seller September at $11.00.

Wheat was rather quiet and easier, selling at 92⅝@92⅜c for September, and closing at 92⅛c. August sold at 88¼@88⅝c, and closed at 88⅛c.

Corn was in moderate demand and a shade firmer, selling at 46c for August, and 45⅞@46c for September, closing at the inside.

Oats were firmer, selling at 30⅞@31c for August and September, closing at the inside.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and easy. Following are the quotations: Choice old hurl, 10c; hurl, 6@8c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 5@6½c; good to choice medium brush, 4½@6½c; fair inside and covers, 4@4½c; inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@4c.

BUTTER—Remains firm, not only for choice grades, which comparatively are scarce, but for common and medium qualities as well. The firm position of the Eastern market insures a continued good shipping demand, and large as are the current receipts the accumulations are small. Quotations are as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@25c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 11@13c.

BAGGING—Trade was good, so far as grain bags were concerned, but other lines were dull. Prices remain as before: Stark A, 24½c; Peerless AA, 23½c; Lewiston, 22½c; Montaup, 23c; Ontario, 23c; American A, 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—The demand was moderate at the following quotations: Good to fancy factory is quoted at 7¾@9c, and lower grades at 3@7c.

COAL—Was ordered very sparingly. Prices were without change: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Pork barrels, 90@95c; flour do, 38@45c; salt barrels, 28@30c; lard tierces, $1.20@1.25; whisky barrels, $1.40@1.50. Tierce staves, bucked, $20.00@25.00; pork-barrel staves, bucked, $15.00@18.00; whisky do, $25.00@30.00; flour-barrel staves, oak, $7.50@8.50; do elm, $5.50@7.00; flour headings, 5@6½c; flat hoops (flour), $4.00@5.00 per m; round do (do), $6.00@8.00 per m; tierce hoops, $12.00@15.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is fair at unchanged prices, except for chloroform, which is easier. Opium continues firm. Quotations: Acid, citric, lb, 90@95c; acid, tartaric, powdered, lb, 53@58c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, doz., $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 13@15c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 43@48c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 70@75c; chloroform, lb, 95c@$1.10; glycerine, bulk, lb, 16½@20c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 33@38c; gum opium, lb, $7.25@7.50; gum shellac, lb, 56@60c; iodine, lb, $3.75@4.00; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.75@5.00; oil, castor, 86c@1.00 per gal; do, lemon, $4.25@4.50; potassa, chlor., lb, 30@35c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.65@2.75; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.25@2.30; red precipit, lb, 95c@$1.00; root ipecac, powd., lb, $1.50@1.60; root rhei, E. I., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; salt, Epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver cryst., oz., $1.00@1.10; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10½@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 12@15c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs were salable at 12@12½c, and candled lots at 11c.

FISH—Business was only fair. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.10@4.15; No. 2 do, $3.90@4.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A dull market was noted, and for loose Muscatel and Valencia raisins, citron, and pitted cherries slightly lower quotations are given, as follows:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@12c; raisins, layers, $2.25@2.30; loose Muscatel, $2.60@3.00; Valencia, 9½@10c; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 22@23c.

Domestic—Michigan apples, 9¼@9¾c; pared peaches, 15@17c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 28@30c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19¼@20c; Naples walnuts, 16½@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Blackberries sold quickly, ruling a shade firmer after the bulk of the offerings had been disposed of. Blueberries were in fair supply and slow. Apples and peaches were dull and easier. Blueberries, $2.00@2.50 per bu; blackberries, $1.25@1.75 per case of 16 qts; do wild, $1.00@1.25; new apples, 25@50c per box; do, $2.00@3.00 per brl; peaches, 75c@$1.25 per basket; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; watermelons, $12.00@15.00 per 100; muskmelons, $6.00@8.00 per 100; California pears, $4.50@5.00 per box; do plums, $4.00@4.50 per box; lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; oranges, $8.00@8.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars were quiet, but were held with decided firmness and may go higher before the end of the week. Sirups and molasses have an advancing tendency. Coffee remained firm. For the season a fairly satisfactory business was doing. We quote:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6¾c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 5¾@7¼c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@22¼c; good to prime do 21@21½c; common to fair, 19½@20c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 21¾@22¾c; Maracaibo, 21½@22½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11⅞@12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 3, 11@11⅛c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅝c; yellow C No. 1, 10⅜@10⅝c; do C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; choice brown, 10¼@10⅜c; fair to prime do, 9⅞@9⅞c; common do, 9¼@9⅝c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 28@30c.

Spices—Allspice, 16½@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 6@6½c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c.

Starch—Laundry, 6¾@7c; gloss, 9@9½c; corn, 9@10c.

HAY—Several sales were made at the quoted prices, but the market closed rather weak. The new crop is immense, and is being secured in excellent condition. The city retail trade is supplied with new hay by the neighboring farmers. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $8.00@9.00; upland prairie, $10.00; No. 1 do, $7.00@8.50; slough, $3.50.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand, and steady at the price of the past month. Sale was made of 100 brls at $1.10½ per gallon.

HIDES—Were steady under a fair inquiry and moderate offerings, the call being principally for light hides. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¼@7½c; damaged, 5¼c; part cured, 6¼@6¾c; green salted kip, 7½c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 8@12c. The crop reports from Wisconsin continue favorable.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plates were quoted at $8.50@9.00 rates. Many houses are holding plates at outside figures. Sheet iron is also held at 4c.

OILS—There was not much life in the oil trade, orders, as a rule, being for small quantities. Prices were nominally steady as follows: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 17@17½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 19¼@19½c; Snow White, 150 test, 21@21½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 21¾@22c; extra lard oil, 86c; No. 1, 77c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw 53c; boiled, 58c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 53c; straits, 58c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14@15c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—Chickens were slow and lower, at $1.50@3.00 for springs, and $3.50 for old. Turkeys were dull at 8@9c. The offerings were moderate. Ducks were offered, but it was difficult to find buyers.

POTATOES—The arrivals on wagons continue fair, and there is little inquiry on the street. Prices range from $1.75@2.00 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was a little more active, but lower, the accumulations of several days being offered, and the difference between cash and August is so great that many prefer to wait or buy to arrive. Cash sales were made at $2.35@2.50 prime, closing at $2.35@2.40; seller August sold at $2.15, and was quoted at $2.12½@2.15. Flax sold at $1.15@1.25. Clover sold at $9.40, and was quoted at $9.40@9.75. Other seeds were neglected.

SALT—Was in fair demand, and steady. The production of salt at Saginaw is increasing,—new works, having an aggregate capacity of 350 brls per day, having been put in operation this season. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Business continues fair, but the market does not show much strength, except for choice new Japs, of which the stock is light. We quote:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choice to choicest new first picking, 65@70c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were easy at the annexed rates:

Chicago to—per brl.	Flour	Grain in b'lk.	Fourth class.	Bulk meats.	Boxed meats.
New York	40	20	20	25	20
Boston	50	25	25	30	25
Philadelphia	36	18	18	23	18
Baltimore	35	17½	17½	23	18
Albany & Troy	40	20	20	22	17½

WOOD—Remains steady. We quote: Maple, $7.50; beech, $6.50; slabs, $5.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is fairly active and firm, some select fleeces having brought better prices. The receipts are now fair, and the stock in better assortment. Quotations: Tub-washed, choice, 35@37c; fair to good, 30@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 27@28c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 18@21c; fine, 15@17c.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,160	7,750	417
Tuesday	5,440	10,924	186
Wednesday	3,975	12,500	1,615
Total	13,575	31,174	2,218
Same time last week	15,731	20,925	1,437
Week before last	9,741	31,069	1,288
Shipments—			
Monday	1,623	3,323	....
Tuesday	1,610	3,305	....
Total	3,233	6,628	....

CATTLE—If there was any change in the position of the cattle market yesterday, certainly the change was not to the advantage of the selling interest. To be sure, the receipts were somewhat less than for the day before, but this circumstance did not count for much, as there were stale cattle enough to make the actual supply considerably larger than on either of the preceding two days, while the news from the markets below was quite as unfavorable. Holders of choice beeves had little fault to find, as there was an outlet for all of that grade offered at fully sustained prices; but anything grading below choice could not be worked off except at a further concession. Cows and common butchers' lots were especially dull, the local trade confining their purchases chiefly to Texas cattle, which they could buy at the low range of $2.25@3.00. The latter class of Texans were taken to a fair extent by shippers at $3.10@3.25. The proportion of native cows was again large, and sales dragged at $2.50@3.00 for common to really good lots. The extreme range of the market was $2.00@5.20. The prominent sales were 15 head, averaging 1,674 lbs, at $5.20, by Coffman, Ream & Allen; 31 head at $5.12½, by Dickson & Byers; 15 head, by McDonald, March & Co., at $5.00; and 57, 31, and 32 head, by Strader, Wadsworth & Hall, at $5.00. Late Tuesday afternoon Conover & Hall sold 15 head, averaging 1,708 lbs, at $5.35. The market closed heavy with a good deal of common and medium stock left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas—Through droves	2.25@3.40
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.00@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,674	$5.20	18	1,055	$4.12½
31	1,508	5.12½	30	1,183	4.60
15	1,489	5.00	48	1,242	4.50
57	1,454	5.00	64	1,228	4.50
31	1,389	5.00	16	1,206	4.20
32	1,466	5.00	36	1,091	4.00
33	1,406	4.85	18	1,084	4.00
50	1,301	4.70	42 Col cows	879	2.90
46	1,472	4.90	47 Col cows	895	2.90
66	1,286	4.75	42 Col cows	889	2.85
16	1,370	4.75	10 cows	1,232	3.75
26	1,531	4.75	19 stockers	1,097	3.62½
16	1,370	4.70	24 stockers	918	3.50
15	1,413	4.65	16	1,306	3.37½
15	1,308	4.65	101 Texas	940	3.25
32	1,266	4.60	99 Texas	956	3.25
17	1,221	4.60	140 Texas	950	3.25
16	1,445	4.60	58 Texas	1,063	3.65
10	1,299	4.60	63 Texas	795	3.00
18	1,325	4.65	16 Texas	813	3.00
16	1,349	4.65	19 mixed	822	2.90
32	1,214	4.55	13 stockers	982	2.40
100	1,270	4.55	114	....	3.20
100	1,286	4.55	95 Texas	....	2.70
30	1,417	4.65	21 cows	793	3.25
16	1,281	4.65	25 cows	902	2.50
65	1,289	4.50	20 cows	1,040	2.85
36	1,035	4.50	17 cows	1,002	2.90
34	1,258	4.50	10 cows	855	3.00
90	1,187	4.40	10 cows	866	2.80
65	1,298	4.45	20 cows	1,015	2.30
32	1,136	4.20	11 cows	1,059	2.80
55	1,206	4.45	11 cows	868	3.00
33	1,290	4.65	18 cows	940	2.60
34	1,283	4.50	14 cows	1,053	3.12½

HOGS—The market was depressed. The receipts were only slightly in excess of the day before, amounting to only 12,500 head, but there was no activity in the demand either from the local or Eastern trade, and, despite the best efforts of sellers, the market sustained a serious decline. Opening sales were effected at not more than 10c "off," but before noon prices had receded a good 15@20c, and at that decline they remained weak to the close. Prices had a range of $6.10@6.60, for common to extra. Most of the trading, however, was done at $6.25@6.35 for common to good smooth heavy lots, and at $6.35@6.40 for common to prime light. A large number remained in the pens unsold, and the market closed easy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	162	$6.60	96	192	$6.40	57	212	$6.35
37	190	6.50	59	336	6.45	36	245	6.35
52	176	6.50	33	354	6.45	44	250	6.35
36	184	6.50	37	195	6.45	56	278	6.30
32	208	6.50	72	202	6.45	51	270	6.30
52	193	6.50	26	193	6.45	49	257	6.30
89	216	6.45	48	182	6.45	51	252	6.30
69	198	6.45	28	198	6.45	47	254	6.30
24	301	6.30	47	201	9.45	44	283	6.30
147	190	6.40	49	183	6.40	47	179	6.30
41	220	6.40	31	214	6.40	55	267	6.30
48	324	6.50	48	198	6.40	42	287	6.25
58	173	6.35	37	180	6.40	32	273	6.25
54	177	6.35	63	190	6.40	37	296	6.25
25	280	6.40	24	204	6.40	37	270	6.25
20	278	6.40	47	224	6.40	55	234	6.25
88	283	6.40	38	203	6.40	66	160	6.25
50	193	6.40	54	208	6.40	59	220	6.25
46	267	6.50	68	175	6.40	96	265	6.12½
28	204	6.50	22	191	6.40	35	283	6.25
50	232	6.50	76	334	6.35	28	293	6.20
29	195	6.50	27	215	6.35	51	180	6.10
73	190	6.40	24	225	6.35	57	178	6.10
38	234	5.40	50	265	6.35	24	283	5.90
63	209	6.40	55	212	6.35	61	122	6.00

SHEEP—The market was active and fully previous figures were paid. The ruling prices were $3.25@4.25 for common to prime, though an extra lot sold at $5.00, and scallawags as low as $2.75@2.87½. Hunter, Evans & Hough sold a drove of Texas sheep (600 head), averaging 83 lbs, at $3.75. Lambs were in demand at $1.75@2.75 per head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 2.—*Cattle*—Receipts to-day, 1,343 head, or 28 cars of through stock and 57 cars for this market; total for two days, 2,839 head. Supply heavy, with slow trade and prices off 20c on good to extra and 10c on common to medium; best, $5.00@5.20; medium to good, $4.50@4.70; common to medium, $5.00@5.25; medium to good, $4.50@4.75; common to fair, $4.00@4.30; bulls, $3.00@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,540 head; total for two days, 4,015 head; Yorkers, $6.60@6.80; Philadelphias, $6.90@7.00.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for two days, 2,400 head; selling at $3.75@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,479; total for week, 11,500. Market fairly active at unchanged prices, except common, which is weaker. About all good cattle sold.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,600; total for week, 13,800. Market moderately active; sales 15 cars; 3 cars shipped East in first hands; yards bare of stock; sheep a trifle higher; lambs unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,700; total for week, 12,900. Market moderately active; for heavy, $6.75@6.70; Yorkers dull at $6.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—*Beeves*—Receipts, 3,172, against 3,210 same day last week; inferior to medium grades extremely dull, and fully ¼c lower than last Monday; 20 car-loads Cherokee cattle sold at 7¾@8¼c; 1 car good, 9c; poor to medium native, 8@9¾c; fair to prime native, 9@10½c; extra and fancy selections, 10¾@10¾c.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,370, making 6,030 for two days, against 5,550 same time last week; market fairly steady at 4@6c for sheep, and 6@8c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 4,540, making 6,500 for two days, against 6,650 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed quiet at 8⅛@8⅞c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—*Cattle*—Dull and heavy; prices ⅛@¼c lower; very best, 5@5¼c; first quality, 4@5c; medium or good fair quality, 3⅝@3¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 3@3⅜c; most of sales at 4¼@5¼c; receipts, 2,032; sales, 1,645.

Hogs—Moderate demand; prices ¼@½c higher; range, 9@10c; receipts, 4,534.

Sheep—Good grades in fair demand; common dull; heavy range at 4@5c; receipts, 7,787.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—*Hogs*—Steady, with good demand; unchanged.

Cattle—Steady and unchanged for natives; lower for Texans; good to choice through Texans, $2.75@3.25; common to fair, $2.00@2.50. Receipts—Hogs, 2,400; cattle, 2,400.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—*Hogs*—Dull. Receipts, 1,115; shipments, 1,042.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and unchanged. The offerings were light, and consisted largely of qualities which retailers did not appear to want. Piece stuff was salable at $7.25@7.50, the outside for Manistee or Ludington, and lath sold at $1.15@1.20 at the dock. Good shingles were quoted firm at $2.20@2.30, and common steady at $2.00@2.15. Coarse inch stuff was dull at $8.00@8.50, and fair inch ranged from $9.00@10.00. No choice lumber is arriving, the demands of retailers for an inspection having diverted it from this market. The scarcity of good lumber is already felt, and it is understood that the yard men, in the hope of attracting good lumber to this market, have decided to set aside that part of their agreement which compelled them to buy inch stuff only by inspection. A cargo of Alpena stuff sold by Alpena inspection at $6.00, $11.00, and $26.00. Several cargoes were carried over.

Freights were dull at $1.25 for Alpena or Manistee, $1.00 for Muskegon or Grand Haven, and $1.12½ for Ludington.

Trade continues light at the yards, and prices are irregular, being frequently shaded for common stuff, though $9.50 is the lowest quoted price:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in.	27.00@33.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@10.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.	9.50@10.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.35@1.50
A shingles	2.35@2.75
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—11 a. m.—*Breadstuffs*—Flour—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 85s. Lard—No. 1, 50s; No. 2, 49s.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—*Turpentine*—23s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—*Petroleum*—35s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—*Cotton*—Firm at 6 1-16@6 3-16d; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; 9,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—California white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 9d; do club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 8d; red Western spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s; winter red Western, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s. Corn—Western mixed, No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d. Oats—No. 1, 3s 6d; No. 2, 3s. Barley—3s 6d.

Flour—Western canal, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 38s.

Clover Seed—No. 1, 58s; No. 2, 50s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 85s. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 49s. Bacon—Long clear, 47s; short do, 48s.

Tallow—50s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 9s@9s 6d.

Linseed Oil—13s 9d@14s.

Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 15s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 24s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—*Grain*—Fair inquiry for wheat in good merchantable order, which for the moment is in light supply: sales 58,000 bu, at 84@90c for soft to sail order No. 3 Chicago spring; 85@91c for soft to sail order No. 3 Milwaukee spring; 98c@$1.05 for soft to prime No. 2 Chicago spring; 16,000 bu Chicago spring ungraded in store, 92c demanded; 90c@$1.07 for No. 2 soft to sail order No. 2 Milwaukee spring, with sales of 8,000 bu soft at 99c@$1.10 for small parcels No. 1 spring; more inquiry for white wheat, but with little done. Rye dull; Western hot to prime, 50@67c. Corn dearer, with active demand for export and home use; sales, 297,000 bu; at 50@54c for Western mixed, hot to warm; 54@56c for steamer Western mixed; 57@57½c for good to prime sail mixed Western ungraded; 58c for graded No. 1; 58c for graded mixed; 58c for yellow Western in store; forward delivery inactive; market closed firm; sales of about 16,000 bu; prime mixed in store sold at 56¾@57c, chiefly at 56½c; "C" and small lot high mixed at 57½c. Oats in more active request, with sales of 54,000 bu, ranging at 32@41½c for mixed Western; 32@33c for hot No. 2 Chicago mixed in store; 35@38c for mixed low Chicago, poor to choice; 38c for No. 2 graded white per samples.

Ocean Freights—Rather dull; market for berth-room rates without change and steady; movement in chartering tonnage only moderate.

Provisions—Pork lower and dealings moderate; sales 400 brls new mess on spot at $19.30@19.35; also 1,000 brls for September at 19.25@19.40; and at Second Call for August, $20.00 asked; for September, $19.10 bid, and $19.75 asked; and for October, $19.00 bid, and $20.00 asked. Cut meats steady, but trade light; middles steady, but quiet, at 10¼c for Western long clear. Lard lower, with moderate transactions; sales, 975 tcs prime steam on spot, $11.12½@11.20 for new, and $11.40 for old; also, 4,250 tcs for September, at $11.27½@11.30; closing at $11.30@11.32½; and 1,500 tcs for October, at $11.35@11.37½; closing at $11.37½.

Sugar—Raw, steady, but very quiet, at 8⅜@9c for fair to good refining; 9⅛c for prime; 9½@10c for centrifugal; refined in moderate demand.

Tallow—Firmer, with fair demand; sales 70,000 lbs prime at 8 5-16@8⅜c.

Whisky—Market firm, with buyers at $1.14, and sellers at $1.15 per gal.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—*Cotton*—Steady, at 11⅞@12 1-16c; futures strong and active; August, 12@12 5-32c; September, 11 27-32@11⅞c; October, 11⅝@11 1-32c; November, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; December, 11 9-16@11 19-32c; January, 11 23-32c; February, 11 27-32c; March, 12 1-32c; April, 12 5-32@12 3-16c; May, 12 5-16@12 11-32c; June, 12 15-32@12½c; July, 12 9-16@12⅝c.

Flour—Receipts, 10,000 brls; fairly active; in some instances a shade firmer; No. 2, $2.40@3.15; superfine State and Western, $3.50@4.25; common to good extra, $4.40@4.70; good to choice, $4.75@5.00; white wheat extra, $5.05@7.25; extra Ohio, $4.40@6.75; St. Louis, $4.60@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.35@9.00. Rye flour—Demand fair and market firmer; $4.65@5.15.

Corn-Meal—Quiet, but steady; Western, $2.60@3.00.

Grain—Wheat—Market very dull and almost nominal; good to choice scarce and firm; No. 1 spring, $1.19; ungraded do, 95c@$1.05; white Michigan, old, in store, $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee, 96c@$1.07; No. 3 do, 85@91c; No. 2 Chicago, 93c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 84@90c. Rye—Market dull; State, 65@78c; Western, 50@67c; Canada in bond, 75@78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand active; mainly export; receipts, 30,000 bu; Western mixed, hot and warm, 50@54c; mixed graded, 58c; No. 1 do, 58c; mixed steamer ungraded, 58@58½c; mixed sail, 57c; yellow Western in store, 59c; Kansas mixed, choice, 57@58c. Oats in good demand; a shade firmer; receipts, 5,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 28@42c; white do, 34@38c.

Hay—Unchanged.

Hops—Firm and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet but firm. Rice quiet but steady.

Petroleum—Quiet but firm; crude, 9¼c; refined, 17⅛c; cases, 21@21½c.

Naphtha—City, 11c.

Tallow—Firmer; 8 5-16@8⅜c.

Resin—Strained quiet at $1.60@1.75.

Turpentine—Spirits steady at 30c.

Eggs—Firm; Western, 15@19c.

Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 20@23c; California, 20@21½c; common do, 19@20c.

Wool—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 28@51c; pulled, 25@34c; unwashed, 15@24c. Texas, 15@24c.

Provisions—New mess pork, $19.30@19.35. September, $19.25@19.40. Beef quiet; extra mess, $12.00. Cut meats quiet but steady; Western long clear, 10¼c; city do, 10¾c. Lard—Prime steam, $11.12½@11.20; new, $11.40; old, September, $11.27½@11.30.

Butter—Firm; Western, 12@24c.

Cheese—3@9½c.

Whisky—Firmer; $1.14@1.15.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing, 31c; ingot lake dull and nominal at 19¼@20c. Pig iron dull and heavy; Scotch, 27@29½c. Iron—Russia sheeting, 12c in gold. Nails quiet; cut, $3.10; clinch, $4.60@5.35; horse-shoe No. 8, 20@28.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—*Petroleum*—Steady; refined, 17⅜@17⅝c; crude, 13¼c.

Seeds—Clover, 17@18c; timothy, $2.90@3.00.

Flour—Demand fair and market firm; extra, $4.00@4.37½; Minnesota family, $5.25@6.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.00@6.37½.

Grain—Wheat firmer; more active; red, new, $1.17@1.20; amber, $1.21@1.24. Rye steady at 60@63c. Corn quiet; sail, 57c; steam, 57½c; yellow, 59@60c. Oats—Demand active; white Western, 43@45c; Ohio, 35c; new Pennsylvania, 36c.

Provisions—Steady. Pork, $21.00@21.50. Lard, $11.25@11.75.

Whisky—Western nominally $1.12.

Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu.

Butter—Steady and firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 27@29c; extra, 22@24c; Western extra, 20@22@24c; Western rolls, 20@22c; firsts, 18@19c.

Cheese—Market dull; New York and State, 7½@8c.

Eggs—In good demand; Western fine, 16@17c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—*Flour*—Steady; Western superfine, $3.00@3.75; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $4.75@6.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.75@6.75; Illinois, $6.00@7.50; St. Louis, $6.25@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.00@8.50.

Grain—Corn steady; Western mixed and yellow Western, new, 60@63c. Oats—No. 2 white and mixed, 35½@43c; rejected, 37c; No. 1 white, 44@46c.

Wool—Steady and firm; demand active from manufacturers; full prices continue to be obtained; fine fleeces in most demand; supplies continue to be taken as fast as received, also considerable inquiry for all other kinds; No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 35@38c; XX, 37@37½c; combing, 40@44c; fine delaine, 37@38c; Michigan and Wisconsin medium X fleeces, 31@33c; pulled in moderate demand at 25@40c, the latter for choice.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—*Flour*—Firm and buoyant for good grades; common weak and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat more active; Western red on track, $1.00@1.10. Corn—Western mixed opened weak, but closed steady at 55½@56c. Oats dull and lower; white Western, 36c; mixed Western, 33c. Rye quiet at 55@60c.

Provisions—Strong and quiet. Pork, $20.25. Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10½c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 11¼@11⅜c. Lard—Refined, 12@12½c.

Butter—Strong and active; Western, 18@22c.

Petroleum—Nominally unchanged.

Coffee—Steady and unchanged.

Whisky—Quiet at $1.13.

Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 73,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—*Cotton*—Firm and unchanged.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; only small local demand.

Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 3 red fall, 95c; No. 2 red fall, $1.15 cash and August; No. 3 red fall, 95c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; Western mixed, 40¼@41c cash; 41@41½c August; 38@42c September. Oats—Market dull; No. 2, 28@30c bid cash, according to location. Rye higher, 48@49c.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged; at $1.10.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; $19.25. Lard quiet; winter, $10.75; summer, $10.37½. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; nothing doing. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10¾@10⅞c.

Receipts—Flour, 2,200 brls; corn, 42,000 bu; rye, none.

Shipments—Wheat, 38,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—*Cotton*—Market dull; 11c.

Flour—Dull and nominal; extra, $3.00@3.25; extra family, $3.50@4.00; A No. 1, $4.25@5.50; fancy, $5.75@6.25.

Grain—Wheat in good demand at full prices; red, 85@90c; amber, 90c@$1.00; white, 90c@$1.05. Corn—Market dull; white, 48c; mixed, 46c. Rye, 80c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1, 33c; mixed, 31c; new, 27c.

Hay—Nominally unchanged.

Provisions—Inactive. Pork, $18.50. Shoulders, 7¾c; sides, 9¾@10c; clear, 10⅝c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 8⅝c; clear rib, 11c; clear, 11½c. Hams, 14@14½c. Lard quiet; choice, 13c; keg, 14c.

Whisky—$1.10.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 2.—*Flour*—Quiet.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.30; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.20½; Amber Michigan, $1.09; September, $1.08½; No. 2 amber Michigan, 96c; do new, 99c; No. 2 red, new, $1.14; No. 3 red, new, 98c. Corn steady; high mixed, 49@49½c; September, 50¼c; low mixed, 49¼c; August, 48¾c; no grade, 46½c; damaged, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32⅜c; white, 38c.

Receipts—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—*Cotton*—Fair and firm.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat strong and higher. Corn quiet and easy; No. 3 mixed, 44@45c. Oats dull; mixed, 25@28c. Rye irregular; prime new, 50@55c.

Provisions—Quiet. Pork jobbing at $19.00@19.25. Bulk meats, 7½@9⅝@10¾c. Bacon steady at 8¾@10¼@11¾c. Lard in good demand.

Whisky—In good demand at $1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat opened weak and about ¼c lower, but closed firm; good demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.07½; hard, $1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee, 92⅝c; September, 94¼c; October, 95c; No. 3, 81c. Corn—No. 2, 46c. Oats firm; No. 2, 31c. Rye dull; No. 1, 60c. Barley quiet; No. 1, 65c.

Freights—Dull; wheat, Buffalo, 2c; Oswego, 5¼c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,800 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—*Grain*—Corn in good demand; mixed, 60c; choice white and yellow, 63c. Oats scarce and firm; St. Louis, 42@45c; Galena, 45c.

Provisions—Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 7¾@8c. Bacon quiet, but firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 11¼c; clear, 11¾c. Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—*Grain*—Wheat dull; car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee at 97c; No. 1 white at $1.30. Corn dull and easier; car-lots No. 2 at 50@50½c. Oats retailing only. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Canal Freights—Shipments light; quotations unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Packages trade in cotton goods moderate; prices unchanged. Prints in steady demand. Simpson's black-and-white, gray, and shepherd plaid prints advanced to 6¾c. Woolen goods in fair request. Foreign goods quiet. Black silk velvets realized advanced prices at auction.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—Firm at 11@11¼c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 102; shipments, 900; stock, 17,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Demand fair and prices higher; sales, 650 bales; good ordinary, 9⅜@9⅝c; low middling, 10¼@10⅜c; middling, 11¼@11⅜c; good middling, 12¼@12½c; receipts, net, 331; gross, 554; exports to New York, 11,333; stock, 43,018.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—Firm; middling, 9⅞c; net receipts, 36 bales; sales, 100; exports, coastwise, 3.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2.—Quiet; middling, 11@11⅛c; sales, 75 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—Firm; middling, 11⅛c; net receipts, 42 bales; sales, 16.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—Quiet and firm; middling, 10 15-16c; net receipts, 16 bales; sales, 24; exports, coastwise, 108.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—The market for petroleum remains unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, $2.55@2.57½, at Parker's; refined, 17⅛c. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 29c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Corona, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, Benton Harbor sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Trader, Holland, sundries; prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries; prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries; schr Venus, Ludington, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Granger, Saugatuck, wood; schr Elva, Holland, wood; schr Reindeer, Green Bay, pig iron; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber; schr Coral, Duck Lake, lumber; schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Felicitous, Clay Banks, bark; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. R. Blake, Horn's Pier, wood; schr. L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, lumber; schr W. T. Graves, Erie, coal; schr G. W. Adams, Erie, coal.

CLEARANCES—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 15 brls flour, sundries; stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat; schr Marinette, Menekaunee, 3 bxs cheese and sundries; schr Porter, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; prop Portage, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 10,000 wheat, 30,093 bu corn; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn; prop Newburg, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn; prop Trader, Saugatuck, sundries; stmr Corona, Muskegon, 100 brls flour, 8 brls pork, and sundries; prop China, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 100 pkgs fish, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, 5,307 bu corn, 54 bu oats, 115 brls pork, and sundries; prop Nashua, Brockville, 50 kegs lard, and sundries; prop Peerless, Marquette, 300 bu corn, 400 bu oats, 80 brls pork, 29 brls beef, 5,000 lbs lard, 3,500 lbs meats, and sundries; schr E. L. Coyne, Port Huron, 33,000 bu corn; schr Montauk, Kingston, 20,562 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were active and firmer. Corn was taken for Port Colborne at 2@2¼c, for Buffalo at 1¼c, and wheat for Kingston at 5½@5¾c. Room was taken for about 325,000 bu corn and 73,000 bu wheat. Following are the charters: To Buffalo—Prop Nebraska, part cargo wheat; prop Arabia, wheat and corn; props Alaska and Scotia, corn, all through; schr Trembell, corn at 1¼c. To Port Colborne—Schrs I. Keith and Mocking Bird, corn at 2c; schr J. O. Thayer, corn at 2¼c. To Kingston—Schr Reindeer wheat on private terms; schr Montauk wheat at 5½c. To Sarnia—Prop Pridgeon, corn through.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—There was a fair inquiry for small-sized vessels to-day, but no demand for large vessels. Buffalo rates remain nominal at 2c, and 5¼c to Kingston. Engagements were: To Port Colborne—Schr Gifford, 30,000 bu wheat at 2¼c. To Kingston—Schr George G. Houghton, 19,000 bu wheat at 5¼c, and Myosotis to Sackett's Harbor, 18,560 bu wheat at 5¼c.

DETROIT, July 31.—The schr China is loading wheat at the D. & M. elevator for Oswego at 4½c per bu; B. Whittaker & Co. report the schr H. P. Merry, lumber, Alpena to Detroit at $1 per m; schr D. Provost, hoops, Wenona to Oswego at 65c per 1,000.

BUFFALO, July 31.—No coal charters. Rate 50c per ton to Chicago and Milwaukee. Capt. John M. Laughlin reports schr Morning Light, railroad ties, Pigeon Bay to Buffalo, at 7c each.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO—All along the docks business was about as dull yesterday as it could possibly be....The barge Marinette is being repaired at Mowatt & Rice's shipyard....The tugs Babcock and Mary McLane have gone into Ben Eyster's shipyard for minor repairs....The Chicago Dry-Dock Company is at work repairing the steam-barge Tempest....Several of the tugs have refused to sign the agreement made Saturday night to maintain the old towing tariff, and it is not believed that any good will result from the meeting. It is known that the tug Nighthawk is now towing at 50 per cent off from regular tariff rates, and the tug Red Jacket is also accused of doing the same thing. It seems that the way for the tug owners to get over the present difficulties is to agree to lay up about one-half of the tugs now in commission. But the great trouble is to induce the owners of single tugs to join such movement....The Chicago Dry-Dock Company is calking the bottom of the schr Louise McDonald, and four upper streaks around the bark Pensaukee.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 2.—DOWN—Props Commodore, Wenona, H. C. Schnoor, Barnum and consort, Cormorant and consort; schrs Thomas Gawn, New Dominion, Ed Nicholson.

UP—Props St. Joseph, Annie L. Craig, Pacific, Prairie State and barges; schrs C. P. Minch, S. H. Kimball, Leonard Hanna, Falmouth, City of Tawas.

WIND—North, gentle; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 2.—DOWN—Props Arctic, Lake Ontario, J. Bertschy, Huron City, Fletcher and consort, George King and barges; schrs Dolphin, Denmark, C. A. King, Kate L. Bruce.

UP—Props Waverly, Townsend and consort, Cofinberry and barges, Philadelphia, Sherwood, Schuylkill, Salina and barges.

WIND—South, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 2.—ARRIVED—Props Egyptian, Nahant; schrs Hippogriff, Pelican.

CLEARED—Props Seymour, J. S. Fay; schrs D. P. Rhodes, New London, Sandusky.

Weather fine.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 2.—ARRIVED—T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn.

CLEARED—Morning Light, Ottawa, 86,183 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,272 bu wheat; John Carter, Lockport, 7,792 ft lumber; Phœnix, Lockport, 95,054 ft lumber; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 88,742 ft lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS AND THAT.—The schr City of Manitowoc started from Quebec, Sunday, with a load of spruce lumber for Cork, Ireland....The Canadian authorities at Goderich have seized the props Bertschy, R. Holland, Benton, and Ontario, for landing passengers and freight at that port on Sunday. All the propellers were bonded. What will be the result of this action remains to be seen....The following is given as the rates for towing on the Welland Canal: "The rates for tug towing from Allanburg to the lake are, for loaded vessels, largest class, $18 gold or $20 American currency; and for light vessels, same class, $15 gold"....The Toledo *Commercial* has the following in regard to the establishment of a new marine paper: "Col. Richards, the well-known publisher, is making arrangements to begin at this point the publication of an elegant eight-page paper, to be called the *Marine Record*, devoted to the shipping and trade interests of the Great Lakes. The enterprise will undoubtedly meet with success, as no such paper is now published in the West, and the need of it has long been felt. Capt. Hall, the veteran marine reporter, has been named as the editor, and his lifetime of experience will doubtless prove of great value to the paper."....The new outlet locks from the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal to the Potomac River have been completed, and a boat passed from the canal to the river, and then returned to the canal. The mode of operation of this outlet is entirely new, being the only work of the kind in this country, and is considered a great feat in engineering. The elevation to be overcome is 40 feet. Under the old system it would require eight locks and not less than fifty minutes to pass a boat through. With the present arrangement the boat is passed directly from the canal into a large caisson filled with water; the caisson, resting on trucks, runs down an inclined plane to the river in less than six minutes. The weight of caisson and boat is about 350 tons. The work, constructed under the supervision of Mr. W. R. Hutton, engineer, has already attracted the attention of many of the best engineers in the country.

LAKE SURVEY.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—To-day Gen. Comstock, chief of the lake survey, issued orders for the resumption of work, which was suspended July 1, for want of appropriation; and three shore parties, five triangulating parties, two leading parties, two astronomical parties, and one magnetic party, take the field at once.

Boat Duelling on the Passaic.

Paterson (N. J.) Press.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September the members of the Social Turn Verein will go up the river and engage in their popular sport, boat dueling. In these contests eachboat has two men, one to do the rowing, the other to stand at the stern of the boat armed with a long heavy stock about 8 feet in length, padded like a boxing glove at the end, with which the two who come together in boats endeavorto unship each other, in other words to tumble each other overboard, making tilts like the knights of old on horseback.

Uncle Sammy's Lack of Reverence.

Brooklyn Argus.

A correspondent who knows him says that nothing is sacred to Uncle Sammy that stands in his way. He even goes so far as to assert his belief that, had the "Great Reformer" lived 1,800 years ago, he would have been capable of playing "a political skin-game" on the Apostles.

THE COURTS.

The Requisites of a Strict Foreclosure Sale.

An Important Real-Estate Decision by Judge Farwell.

New Suits---Bankruptcies---Miscellaneous Business.

In the case of Gibbons et al. vs. Springer et al., a bill to establish title, Judge Farwell yesterday morning rendered an important decision as to mortgage sales, holding that, before a sale by strict foreclosure can be effective, a final confirmatory order must be obtained. It appeared that Wiltberger, the grantor of complainants, had a mortgage on some property to secure payment of the purchase money. The purchasers had not paid the amount due, and he filed a bill of foreclosure, and finally took a decree of strict foreclosure, giving the mortgagors thirty days in which to pay the amount due. The thirty days passed without payment, but no final order was entered. The case was taken to the Supreme Court by some of the parties interested, and the decree was reversed, the cause remanded, and the complainants finally dismissed their bill. After Wiltberger commenced the foreclosure suit he conveyed a portion of the premises by warranty deed, and after the expiration of the thirty days limited therein for payment, but before the suing out of the writ of error to take the case to the Supreme Court, his grantee sold and conveyed by warranty deed and for a full consideration the same property to the complainants in the present suit. They, therefore, claimed to have a perfect title to the property, on the ground that, although the foreclosure decree was erroneous and was afterwards reversed and the case remanded and the suit dismissed, so that, as against Wiltberger and all standing in his shoes, the foreclosure decree was good for nothing, yet they were entitled to hold as purchasers in good faith and for a valuable consideration, relying on the final decree of a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties; that the decree of foreclosure must be considered, and was treated by the parties, as a final decree; that no other action of the court was necessary; that, although its effect might have been defeated by the payment of the money within thirty days, that payment never having been made the condition failed, and the defendants were absolutely foreclosed without any further action of the Court. On this ground they asked for a decree establishing and confirming title to the premises in themselves. Many other questions were raised, but the case turned on this alone.

Judge Farwell, however, held the contrary. He said he had great difficulty in coming to a decision, as there did not appear to be any decisions of the Supreme Court of this State on the question, and although there was great force in the claim of the complainants, and in the view of the law taken by them, yet on the whole he did not feel at liberty to adopt that as the correct rule. The uniform language of the Courts and of the books seemed to be that a decree of foreclosure giving the defendant time in which to make payment required a final confirmatory decree after the expiration of the time, in order to make the foreclosure effective. The cases of Bolles vs. Duff, 43 N. Y. Rep., 474; Thompson vs. Grant, 4 Maddock's Rep., 232; and the text books Seaton on Contracts p. 140, 2 Daniel's Ch. Pr., 1,248, Coole on Mortgages, 583, and Mitford's Equity Pleadings, 279, sustained that view.

ITEMS.

In the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, on petition of V. A. Turpin, the Receiver, Judge Moore entered an order confining his expenditures on divers accounts to date, and ratifying the compromises he has hitherto made with various policy or stockholders, or mortgageors, the most of the compromises being made by taking mortgaged property in payment of the mortgages due the Company on it.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas L. Parker filed a bill against Carlton D. and Charles F. Elmes and a number of others to foreclose a trust-deed for $40,000 on Lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, Block 11, in Samuel J. Walker's Dock Addition.

John Milton, administrator, began a suit for $4,000 against John P. Tramel and Charles Tramel.

The United States brought suit in debt against O. B. Dickinson, Jonathan Abel, G. T. Burroughs, Wilson Ames, W. H. Snyder, and E. C. Leach, claiming $1,200 damages.

Harlow P. Smith filed a bill against Eben F. Runyan and a large number of other defendants to foreclose a mortgage for $25,000 on the E. ½ of Sec. 29; the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 29; the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 29; and the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 20, all in Township 36, N. R. 12.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Final hearings and creditors' meetings will be held Sept. 9, before Register Hibbard, in the following cases: Craig & Russell; H. F. McDonald; S. S. Jameson; J. F. Merchant; W. H. Anderson; L. D. Pollard; McDowall & Gurley; H. S. Dole; J. J. Bryant; G. K. Schoenburger, Jr.; F. C. Taylor; C. C. P. Holden; W. H. Alexander; W. H. Potter; G. H. Watson; Lucius Frink; George B. Dunton; Enos Slosson; Charles E. Lake; and Wolf & Wetzler.

William T. Egan was elected Assignee of DeWitt C. Cregier & Co.

The creditors' meeting in the case of O. G. Thompson was continued until Aug. 14.

The creditors of Robert Douglas could not agree yesterday on an Assignee, and the matter was certified to the District Judge for decision.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Michael C. McDonald began a suit in replevin yesterday against B. H. Campbell, J. N. Buck, P. L. Barlow, J. L. Wilson, and the People's Bank of West Liberty, to recover a number of horses, carriages, sleighs, whips, robes, blankets, etc., at Nos. 1145 and 1147 State street, which are valued at $3,630.

CIRCUIT COURT.

D. W. Eldred began a suit for $3,000 against A. Frisbie and N. B. Rappelye.

H. E. Mollan brought suit to recover $5,000 from the Columbia Life-Insurance Company.

The Chicago Shot Tower Company filed a bill against the Laflin & Rand Powder Company and H. Vehmeyer to restrain them from using the words "Chicago Shot Tower Company, Standard, Improved Finish Drop Shot, No. 6," to designate a quality and brand of shot, as complainants charge it is their trade-mark.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—R. B. Gardner, Assignee of Clpperly & Collins, vs. John P. Hand and James Pedersen, $713.74.—Frank Grundeis vs. Ernst Koll, $153.33.—Alex Bateson vs. Michael Amberg and George Wilhelm, $114.16.—Bryce Smith vs. J. K. Van Duzer, $420.75.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph Wechota vs. Joseph Halla and Mary Halla.

MR. BARGELLA TO "THE UNKNOWN."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HICAGO, Aug. 2.—Your paper in its frequent ntion of my paintings has always shown so ch sympathy for me that I now ask you for w proof of an interest which honors me by ging you to publish in your next number following letter.

relates to the *Times* and the article which s recently published in which my name is nefully calumniated. The article is uned. Therefore it was written by a coward. a coward alone can hide himself behind nymity as a robber ambuscades himself be- a wall, in order to strike unexpectedly safely. The answer to such infamous ns is a blow in the face of the author. But necessary to find him; necessary to know and this is not an easy thing.

s true that Mr. Storey is the responsible r of the *Times*. But Mr. Storey is an old and we are taught in our old country never the hand against women, children, or old no matter how maleficent they may be. It lly understood how a woman—so they told me—struck Mr. Storey in the face. s one weak creature against another weak re. But were I to act thus, I should it a cowardly act. To whom then shall I after Mr. Storey—Mr. Wilkie? I have had the honor of seeing Mr. Wilkie, and lations with him, having enabled me to apte the chivalric honor of his character, I upon him as a perfect gentleman, consey utterly incapable of a cowardly action. fore Mr. Wilkie had nothing at all to do this shameful proceeding. After Mr. —nothing. The Unknown, Nil. The mous.

ertheless, I have hope that the infamous who cast upon my name a little of the us slime which circulates in his veins, el some impulses of manhood stir in him of the epithets which I cast in his face. n tell? Perhaps he might wish to see me. is sweet hope, I say to him: Come and no matter at what hour. But not alone. mpanied by two gentlemen, if two men will condescend to accompany you. t the least desire in the world to break s of America, you will receive here in my ll the satisfaction that you can desire. nfortunately, I have not the pleasure you, and if I discover you, will receive from me that hail of blows which, in my country, is bestowed upon people of your class. And this slight satisfaction will be entirely independent of what justice may decide concerning your writing and the pretext which caused it.

I am not ignorant of the fact that, to the eternal honor of the United States, the stranger, the proscript, the exile, is protected and defended by the laws equally with American citizens. Therefore, I have the fullest confidence in the justice of the eminent Judge Summerfield. But the decision that I expect from his high integrity will not change my plan of action toward a wretch like you.

Now, sir, allow me, I beg of you, to return my sincerest thanks to the many persons who, while laughing at the article in the *Times*, have called to assure me of their sympathy. This action, easily understood on the part of my scholars,—of those who have long known me,—surprised me very agreeably when it came from strangers whom I had not previously had the honor of knowing. For, if there is anything in the world which can console one beyond his absent country, it is these testimonials of sympathy which the proscript receives in the land of his exile. I beg you, sir, to accept the assurances of my most distinguished esteem.

P. L. A. FREDERIC BORGELLA,
No. 208 Wabash avenue.

The article in the *Times* to which Mr. Borgella refers, and which was published in the Police Court items, charges him with having been guilty of improper conduct toward a number of young girls.

SILVER IS LAWFUL MONEY.

A Letter from Thurlow Weed---Gold and Silver Coin Declared a Legal-Tender by the Constitution---Promise of Congress to Pay United States Bonds in Coin---The Creditor's Demand for Gold Unjust.

NEW YORK, July 25.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I have been a "looker-on" for several months during the discussions in Congress and in the press of the silver question. My merely superficial knowledge of finance leads to so much distrust that I approach the subject with much hesitation. Yet so strong are my intuitions that leading journalists are misleading their readers that I have determined to break silence. The persistent effort to reject silver as an element in resumption seems to me so manifestly unwise that I desire to call attention to facts which most of those who speak or write upon the question have forgotten, or choose to ignore.

The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power to "coin money," and in a subsequent section prohibits the States from coining money, or from making "anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Gold and silver coin, therefore, is declared by the fundamental law a legal-tender in the payment of debts, and hence gold and silver became the specie-currency of our country. Every law of Congress authorizing the issue of bonds and notes, the proceeds from the sale of which were used to preserve the Government and Union, provided that both the interest and principal of those obligations (amounting in the aggregate to nearly three thousand millions) should be paid "in COIN;" and finally on the 18th of March, 1869, when it was deemed important to solemnly assure the public creditors of the good faith of the Government, Congress passed a declaratory law saying that:

> The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than *gold and silver*. . . . *And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for a redemption of the United States notes in coin.*

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York having decided that a contract made before the passage of the Legal-Tender act, payable expressly "in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States," might be paid and satisfied by a tender of United States notes, the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, by whom the decision was reversed. Chief-Justice Chase, in announcing the opinion of the Court, in February, 1869, said, "The coined dollar was a piece of gold or silver of a certain degree of purity and weight. The note dollar was a promise to pay a coined dollar." By the Constitution of the United States, by the laws of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $3,000,000,000, and by the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, "silver and gold" have been solemnly declared and affirmed to be legal-tender in the payment of debts. The distinction, therefore, between the values of silver and gold which has recently obtained is in disregard of the constitutional, legislative, and judicial authorities; and in view of the fact that throughout the commercial world silver has been for centuries, and is now, more largely used than gold, this new revelation rests upon extrinsic, artificial, and arbitrary ideas and acts. It might with far better reason be claimed that gold should not be a legal-tender, because, unlike silver, it has never had an international circulation. Even in England and France, divided only by a narrow channel, the English sovereign, with the Queen's head on it, and the Napoleon, with the Emperor's profile, circulate principally in their own dominions, while the Spanish milled dollar, the Mexican dollar, the French franc, and the English shilling have a world-wide circulation. Nor has silver been the currency of modern civilization only. It was a "legal-tender" when "fine gold," like "rubies," was only "precious" for ornament. The Jewish shekel was of silver. Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites by his brethren for "twenty pieces of silver," and Judas, for the betrayal of our Savior, received "thirty pieces of silver." As early as we have any knowledge of currency silver was its basis, and was the medium of exchange for all commodities.

It is claimed that the largely increased supply of silver from the American mines is affecting its value throughout the world. This result, when we were augmenting our public debt, was anticipated. Our ability to pay both the principal and interest was based in part upon the value of mines then being developed in the Far West. And now that these hopes are realized, shall we voluntarily deprive ourselves of a resource which will essentially aid in re-establishing and restoring the credit and prosperity of the country? Congress, under authority derived from the Constitution, inaugurated the coinage of silver and gold, fixing the value of each. That authority remains. Congress has the power to-day, as it had the day after the Constitution of the United States was adopted, to coin silver into money, to fix its value, and to declare it a legal-tender. In this view of the question, the discovery and development of rich silver mines was providential. Why, then, if Europeans deprecate the abundance of American silver, should we readily join in a temporarily popular cry against it? If it be just, or wise, or patriotic, to unite in the efforts to depreciate the value of silver because our mines are too prolific, would it not be equally so to unite with foreign countries to cry down the price of agricultural products when our bountiful harvests enable us to export largely to Europe? I have insisted, in former communications, that a return to specie-payments, so desirable in all respects, did not necessarily require "contraction" or suffering. Resumption is not cruel or relentless. It could have been made not only easy, but beneficent. This, however, required statesmanship. It was in the power of the Administration and Congress, had they set themselves diligently and wisely to the task ten years ago, to have accomplished resumption without deranging, depressing, or disturbing any section, any class, or any interest. But, most unhappily, the statesmanship which the emergency demanded was lacking. The Administration and Congress have only been distinguished as "Circumlocutionists." Their efforts towards resumption so far have been in the direction of "how not to do it;" and, finally, when the proposed action of Congress on the silver question evinces a disposition to learn how to do it, resistance comes from leading and influential journals!

Silver has quietly taken the place of fractional currency. Our eyes and ears are again gladdened by the sight and clink of bright silver dimes, quarters, and half-dollars. Had the advent of this precious currency been cheerfully accepted by capitalists, bankers, and journalists, resumption would have been more than half accomplished, while what remained to be done would have been much more easily achieved. But to return for a moment to the legal view of the question. The Government agreed to pay its creditors "in coin," i. e., silver or gold. The creditor lent his money upon this condition. Has either party a right to impair the contract? If silver instead of gold had appreciated, could the Government for that reason have refused to pay its creditors in silver? And is the creditor, because we have more silver than was expected either by him or the Government, at liberty to refuse it? The Government should be held strictly to its obligation as "nominated in the bond." But the creditor in demanding his "pound of flesh" may not, at his peril, draw "one drop of blood." Let the Government pay all it owes, and all that it agreed to pay to its creditors. I cannot, however, sympathize with those who are so fastidiously watchful of the interests of the bondholders, for I have failed to discover in that class of creditors, either at home or abroad, anything which entitles them to more consideration than the other and much larger classes who receive for their labor depreciated paper. The former, by the forces which capital knows so well how to utilize, have been greatly favored. The large bondholders, foreign and domestic, paid less than par for securities which now bear a high premium. This was their privilege, but this does not give them, in justice or equity, the right to refuse silver and demand gold, because since the contract was entered into the manipulations of capital have depressed the former and appreciated the latter.

Until this morning I had seen nothing in our journals expressive of the views on this subject which I have entertained. The communication in to-day's *Tribune* over the signature of "G." compresses the argument into a brief space. But there is so much truth and such clear and strong common-sense commending it to attention, that I hope it will be extensively read. And, what is still more encouraging, your own editorial of to-day seems to authorize a hope that at least one leading journal may come to see that there are two sides to the silver question.

T. W.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE DRIVEWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Persons who frequently ride on the Grand boulevard to the South Park must very readily observe, unless they be interested in or responsible for the construction of what is known as the speeding track or driveway, on the east side of the Grand boulevard, between the railroad crossing and Forty-seventh street, that, in its present shape, this driveway approximates to a botch or failure, for a large portion of it is flooded with water after every heavy fall of rain that we have, and it then requires from twenty-four to forty-eight hours' time to dry it up, and make it passable again. Either the road-bed has too low a grade, or else there is insufficient drainage. Whichever it is, why cannot the Superintendent of the South Park, or the authorities thereof, remedy the difficulty and make the road more useful than it is at present? There are about two blocks of this drive kept continually out of order by the passing of vehicles over it to and from Forty-second street. This could be obviated if a roadway was opened from Forty-second street through the boulevard lawn at the intersection of that street in the same manner that it has been done at the intersection of the other streets. Why is it not undertaken? Why should the park authorities blockade any street intersecting the boulevard as this street is blockaded at this point?

The condition of this driveway has lately been discreditable, being frequently very heavy and rough. On the part of many I would be glad to see it kept in better order, and to have it thrown open for driving every evening that it is in fit condition therefor.

The park authorities inform us that they open this driveway every morning at 5 o'clock, and keep it open a certain length of time. The arrangement, however, does not seem to be of much avail to the people generally. Five o'clock a. m. is a bright, fresh, rosy hour, but most of the good citizens of Chicago are in the blissful abodes, entwined in the enchanting embrace of Morpheus, about that time, in utter disregard of the inspiring axiom that "It is the early birds which catch the worms." Ergo, this gratuity passes to the especial gratification of horsemen, and only a small proportion of weuns are of that peculiar class.

Mr. Commissioners or Superintendent, please wake up to popular sentiment and demonstrate an effort to keep this drive in better order its entire length, and tender the public the use of it every evening.

M. C.

THE INDICTED COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—May I ask, through the columns of your paper, why the indicted members of our County Board of Commissioners are not made to stand aside and stop transacting the county business until they prove themselves innocent men? Why don't the honest members refuse to associate with those who are indicted? This looks very wrong for the honest members to be presided over by a man who stands charged with plundering the bread which the taxpayers paid for our paupers, our unfortunate insane people, and with stealing their necessities of life. Is it any credit to Cook County to have these criminals traveling around the country sampling whisky and building-stone, and making speeches as representatives of this county and city? It is a disgrace and a shame, and these indicted parties should have honor enough about them to stop their business transactions until they can prove they are honest men. If a merchant finds his cashier or salesman stealing from him, he does not allow him to fill his position until he is found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary. No, he fills his place with some reliable man, and sends his criminal to jail. Why don't such gentlemen as Tabor, Ayars, Burdick, and the others who are presumed to be honest, refuse to be called to their feet by the sound of a gavel from the hands of a Chairman who is more likely going to the Penitentiary than ever being President of the United States? Again, why are these gentlemen not indicted for perjury in swearing that the Judges of Cook and McHenry Counties were prejudiced against them? Can these gentlemen stand up and swear by the ever-living God that they swore what they knew to be true? Is it possible such honorable Judges as Cook and McHenry Counties have would favor sending an honest man to jail, or give such a ruling as would make a jury swear to a falsehood in order to convict? Did the Commissioners not perjure themselves when they swore to that? Hurry up this trial and place the guilt where it belongs. The people of Cook County are waiting to see justice done these men.

JUSTICE.

MR. WRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Mr. Wright's resolutions will come up for action before the Board of Trade to-morrow. The vote of the Board may not have great weight in the councils of the nation; at the same time it is the duty of each member, in casting his vote upon this question, to cast it as though the expression of the Board would be all-powerful. The Board should give forth no uncertain sound upon these resolutions. They embrace a very nice point—the point of sacredly carrying out one's contract, according to the letter and spirit. We all know that, notwithstanding the word gold is not used in the Government contracts to express coin, yet that gold is and always has been implied in this expression "coin," whenever and wherever used by the Government. We also know that custom makes law in this case, and that, even if our bond does not read "gold," the fact of our having always paid gold upon "coin" contracts is evidence that gold is implied and understood.

The question for the Board of Trade now to decide, and it should speak out manfully when it does speak, is, whether it is willing to say to the world that it thinks the Government would be acting honorably—acting in good faith with its creditors, carrying out the contracts according to the spirit in which they were made—to now, seeing that silver has become so plenty in the market as to become a drug, enabling the Government to save a penny, but at the same time damn its own honor—to now turn around and attempt to take advantage of the technical meaning of the word coin, and declare that the word coin in its contracts does not necessarily mean gold, but that it means *either* gold or silver, and this, too, after acknowledging that "coin" means gold and nothing but gold by paying gold, *and nothing but gold*, upon "coin" contracts for years and years.

I do not know how this strikes others, but to me such a course looks ineffably mean. Copper is coin,—why not with equal propriety declare that coin means copper as well as gold, and tender so many car-loads of copper, in payment of our indebtedness, to each bondholder?

NO SILVER FOR ME.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—I take this method of calling public attention, particularly among my army and navy friends, to a matter in equity which may be of interest, and which I hope that the press may aid me in ventilating over my own signature.

For the last eight or nine years I have been making payments on a "conditional" paid-up policy for $1,000 in the Knickerbocker Life-Insurance Company of New York, having in this time paid in about $750. The condition was that I should, on the 17th of May in each year, pay the interest on the note for the balance due. This year I did not receive the usual previous notification of the amount due, although the Company *claims* to have sent it to me. A little over a month slipped by before the matter occurred to me, when I at once forwarded more than the amount which I knew could be due, stating the facts. In reply I was informed that my policy had lapsed, and that in order to restore it I must undergo a *satisfactory medical examination* at my own expense. This is impossible, and I *presume* the Company is fully aware of it. I do not suppose that any insurance company would now insure my life for a dollar, as I am a chronic invalid from an injury received in the field, on which I was last May retired from active service. *The Company—not admitting, however, that I have any rights in the premises—offers me $50 to relinquish all rights and sign its release from all liability*, which I decline.

So the matter stands. I offer in good faith to make good an unintentional error, *which has caused the Company no loss*. It declines, and retains my $750. The conclusions can be readily drawn by an intelligent public. Very respectfully,

JAMES CURTIS,
Major United States Army.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—THE TRIBUNE does the "politicians in the Treasury Department" (this branch), in its remarks of this morning, some injustice.

The supply of silver coin in this office is not large (but $200,000 this morning), and, could it be paid out in exchange for legal-tender notes, would hardly supply the demand for forty-eight hours; yet to be rid of even this small sum, in view of limited storage capacity, would be a relief to the office. Orders are expected daily to pay it out in exchange for legal-tenders, and the office will be as much pleased at their receipt as the public.

The statement that "banks in the interior are not allowed to forward drafts in payment of semi-annual taxes and receive a receipt by return mail" is erroneous. In point of fact, most of the receipts of the office are remitted in that manner, though receipts are not forwarded until after collection of the draft.

It is rare, however, that a receipt fails to leave the office on the day of receipt of remittance. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Cashier Sub-Treasury.

FISH INSPECTOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—With due deference to the opinion of Ald. Aldrich in regard to the office of Fish Inspector, I must say, as an old grocer, that I consider it a very important office, and of great benefit to the merchant as well as consumer. Perhaps the Inspection law is not right, but, if it is what it should be, it is a great protection to the public. Without such an Inspector, the market would be flooded with short-weight packages, sour and ragged fish, and all qualities would be indiscriminately packed. Every package of fish that is sold should be branded by an Inspector with the kind of fish, quality, and weight on each package, together with his name and date of the inspection. I trust so important an office will not be abolished. If the Council do abolish it, it is to be hoped our worthy Mayor will veto the act.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

COAL RECEIPTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—In your Sunday edition I find the statement, regarding coal receipts during the present year, that the amount of coal received by rail at this point and for other points supplied by Chicago "was about 25,000 tons." This is evidently a misstatement, and probably is meant to refer to anthracite coal. From Braidwood, Ill., via the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, there have been shipped to Chicago from Jan. 1 to date upwards of 180,000 tons of Wilmington (bituminous) coal. Respectfully,

A WILMINGTON PRODUCER.

TCHERNAYEFF.

The Russian General in the Servian Army.

London Times.

A correspondent writes to us:

"A brief account of Gen. Tchernayeff, from Russian and other sources, may not be unacceptable.

"Michael Grigorievitsch Tchernayeff, born in 1828, is the son of a small landed proprietor in the semi-Polish Province of Mohileff. Having received some instruction in his father's house, he, at the age of 12 years, was transferred to a Cadet Corps known as the Nobility Regiment. In 1847 he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the aristocratic regiment of Pavlovski Foot Guards, in which capacity he two years later was permitted to attend the lectures of the Staff Academy. After finishing his course, his proficiency in military science successively made him a member of the Grenadier Staff of Guards, of the Central Cavalry Staff, and of various bodies connected with the direction of the Artillery Department. His theoretical training finished, the Crimean war gave him an opportunity for distinction in the field. In Turkey and at Sebastopol the young officer reaped his first laurels. He was present at the affair of Karakali under Col. Karamsine, took part in the grand sortie from Sebastopol on the 6th of November, 1854, and was one of the gallant defenders of the place up to the final assault in 1855.

"After the war M. Tchernayeff, who had meanwhile been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, was attached to the Orenburg Corps, and in 1858 became Adjutant to the Syr Darya line. He was one of the military officers accompanying Admiral Butokeff in his exploration of Lake Aral and the mouth of the Amu Darya. The result of this exploration being the certainty that Khiva could not be attacked from the water side, the young officer caused himself to be removed to the Caucasus where measures were being taken for the final subjugation of the mountaineers. He arrived in the Caucasus in 1859, and as a Colonel of the staff participated in the operations of the left wing in the Terek district. The battles of Veden, Hasharduk, and Ben, the march to Argun, and other decisive operations were witnessed and partly directed by the gallant Colonel, now generally recognized as a rising man and an officer of uncommon promise. The experience of the guerrilla war he gathered during this period of his career will stand him in good stead in his present campaign in Servia.

"The conclusion of the Caucasus war brought him to St. Petersburg, where, as an eminent member of the Central Staff, he was commissioned to assist in the discussion of sundry important questions relative to the organization of and administration of the army. His reputation as an intelligent and energetic officer at this time, it is stated, caused him to be employed at Belgrade,—a mission of which no trustworthy account seems to have transpired. In 1864, when Central Asia was about to be taken in hand, he returned to his old haunts on the Syr Darya line. The Emperor Alexander, it is well known, in those days determined to connect the Syr Darya frontier with the west Siberian territory, and as this could only be effected by the annexation of Northern Khokand, war with the Khanate became the order of the day. Two columns were formed—the one under Col. Verevkine to operate on the Syr, the other under Col. Tchernayeff to proceed from the district of Aiatan in the direction of Turkestan, and effect a junction with Col. Verevkine on the enemy's territory. Marching with a couple of thousand from Vernope, Col. Tchernayeff took the Khokand fortress of Aulie At, then traversed the arid steppe for distance of 250 miles, and succeeded in reaching a detachment under Capts. Lerche and Meyer, dispatched to meet him by Col. Verevkine. One the 3d of July he led his diminutive force to the attack of a fortified position on the road to Tchemkent, occupied by 18,000 Khokanders. The defeat of the Khokanders gave him an opportunity of reconnoitering the country to the west, on which occasion he perceived the expediency of extending his operations as far south as Tchemkent, which had not originally been intended in St. Petersburg. The experience he had of the utter defenselessness of the Khokand hordes, whose arms and tactics dated from the earlier times of the Middle Ages, proved the enterprise to be far more easy than it could have been considered before the conflict. In a dispatch sent off to St. Petersburg on the 24th of September, 1864, he accordingly asked for permission to extend operations; but, finding himself suddenly promoted to the chief command of the Turkestan troops, did not wait for a reply, but, on his own responsibility, attacked the coveted prize. On the 2d of September his 3,000 men, having dislodged a garrison of 10,000, stationed part of them in a citadel on the top of a hill, conquered the City of Tchemkent, and thereby gained a footing in the heart of Turkestan. While the country was still resounding with the terrible news, Tchernayeff, leaving a small garrison at Tchemkent, with 1,550 men and 12 guns, actually attempted Tashkent. His preliminary exploration of the place persuaded him that a city of 100,000 could not be taken, or, if taken, could not be garrisoned by his small force. He, therefore, returned to Tchemkent for the winter, which he employed in studying the geography and resources of the country. The information he gathered showed him an easy means of compelling the surrender of the great and ancient city close at hand. He found that the small fort of Niasbek commanded the water supply of Tashkent. There could now be no doubts as to the plan to be adopted. He took Niasbek early in May, 1865; next possessed himself of another small fort, Tchinas, and on the 27th of June stormed the citadel of Tashkent. The garrison defended itself bravely; but, as the inhabitants could neither endure permanent thirst nor a day's bombardment from European cannon, the fate of the place was soon decided. Great booty was taken, and the name of Russia flew like wild-fire through the land. Now that the residence of so many Tartar Khans, and still the principal emporium of the country, had bowed its head, what could resist the arms of the White Czar? Tchernayeff himself was so elated by his exploit that in a letter to a friend at Vyadka he represented Tashkent as the gate of India, and a place from which the Russian eagle would be sure to swoop down upon the rich countries further south. His attempt to accelerate the flight of the victorious bird was, however, unsuccessful. He certainly penetrated beyond Chodshend, but venturing still further in the direction of Sarmacand, was surprised by the Bokhara troops, and, before he could range his infantry, utterly routed. The engagement proved that if the Tartar cavalry can get at the Russian infantry before they have time to open a regular fire, the infantry have hardly a chance; while, on the other hand, if the cavalry can be fired at from a sufficient distance to allow several discharges, they are scattered to the winds, and leave their own infantry to be cut to pieces. As to the Russian cavalry engaging the Tartar cavalry in a hand-to-hand encounter, the thing has been hardly attempted, and when it has, mostly has resulted in the discomfiture of the Russians.

"Gen. Tchernayeff's experience of the relative qualities of the Russian and Tartar troops was dearly bought. His defeat induced his recall. In March, 1866, a month after his return to Tchinas, he was superseded by Gen. Romanovski. A sensitive man, he keenly felt the check he had received, and retired from active service. A year later, he re-entered the service, devoting his administrative knowledge to the Staff office; but in 1875 he again left for reasons unknown. He subsequently became the editor of the *Ruski Mir*, the Sclavophil organ of St. Petersburg, and by his bold and well-written articles speedily attracted general attention. Straight from the editorial office, he went out to take direction of the Servian forces. He is, no doubt, a man of uncommon talent, though whether his victories over Circassian and Tartar prove that he can cope successfully with the more civilized Turk remains to be seen."

What He Said to the Bar-keeper.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

He ran his rubicund nose into the door of the saloon and remarked:

"The campane cummitty hasn't bin aroun' to errange fur the boys, jist yit, I reckon!"

"Not yet!" answered the keeper.

"I 'spose old Sam Tilden hasn't knocked in the head o' that ar' barrel o' scads—yit!"

"Hardly!" was the reply.

"Yas; well ye might gimme a return check, er a kind o' cuepond, ye know, ter show that I've bin 'round ter stand by the nommynashuns!"

"O, bite it off right there!" yelled the mixologist.

"All right, then; ta-ta! But I warn ye that henceforurd I'm fa'r prey fur the inemy!" and he slid out into the street again.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK.

TROTTING.

Friday, Aug. 4, 1876.

Seven entries in 3:20 class. Eight entries in 2:40 class.

All the best horses in Cook County will start.

The Admission will be 50 Cents.

Pools sold this evening at 79 Dearborn-st.

Grand Complimentary Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Walking match for a purse of $200, on FRIDAY, AUG. 11, distance 15 miles.

GEORGE B. MANSUR, Proprietor and Manager.

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MAGUIRE & HAVERLY........Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN........Manager.

One Week Only, commencing Monday, July 31, TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE, with the following combination of Specialty Artists: Gus Williams, Harry Kernell, The Big Four—Lester, Allen, Smith, and Waldron,—Lurline, Watson the Man-Fish, Jennie Morgan, Marie Whittingham, Master Newman, John and Maggie Fielding, Crossley and Elder, Karl Lind, Baby Bindley, Chas. Worley, Frank Girard, and Tony Pastor.

Aug. 7—JOHN DILLON AND COMPANY.

COLISEUM.

The Coolest Place of Amusement in the City.

FIFTEEN NEW STARS!

The man that drinks Boiling Oil, dances on Red-Hot Iron, also BITES RED-HOT IRON, the Wonder of the World.

REL MUEAB.

The lowest admission in the city, only 25 cents.

Aug. 7, Grand Spectacle, Magnificent Scenery, and 50 Beautiful Young Ladies.

SOUTH PARK PAVILION,

Corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

THIS EVENING,

Grand Promenade Concert,

GIVEN BY

G. W. L. G. BAND.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

To-night (Thursday) second Ladies' night, sixth appearance of the most successful Company ever presented in this Theatre. The great combination of the

FREEMAN SISTERS,

Adams and Ransom, Ida Morris. The REYNOLDS BROS. Carroll and McCarthy. The Murrays, Ed and Alice. Valentine Love, Nellie Maskill, and a full Dramatic Company. Grand Matinee Saturday.

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CRESWOLD'S GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS Every evening at 8 o'clock. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 3. Admission 25 cents. Saturday evening benefit of Mme. Jenny Vally, by Germania Mænnerchor.

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THURSDAY EVENING,

Gunmaker of Moscow!

Matinee every afternoon at 2.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

The Steamer GEO. DUNBAR can be chartered for Excursions on very reasonable terms. Apply on board at Madison-st. bridge, or at 271 Madison-st., cor. Market. Sundays to South Chicago at 2 p. m.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN

Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inaugurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing justice to our Southern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copperhead and Confederate ascendency in the government of the nation, than a wide diffusion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE among the people of the West.

All the best speeches of the great Republican orators will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given to the people.

The Opposition party will be kept on the defensive, and the campaign be made warm and lively for them.

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HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., Chairman of Board of Managers.
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The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those too young for the Academy; and the instruction given is careful and systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom.

Boys can also be boarded in private families.
For catalogues address the Master.

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Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate,

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.

Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music.

Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.

Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS.

Ten teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa., for a catalogue.

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The Memorial School for girls and young ladies, founded 1870, organized 1871. A Faculty of superior Teachers. Excellent discipline. First-class accommodations. Buildings well arranged; new Chapel and Cloister completed; new Music-House; and everything will be in proper order for the opening WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

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Wellsville, Alleghany Co., N. Y.—a Boarding-School for Ladies and Gentlemen,—will open Sept. 11. Boating, bathing, gymnastics, riding-school. Send for circular. Address CHAS. TYNG, Secretary, Box 663, Wellsville, N. Y.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	7:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bMarquette Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Accom'odation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
	*5:45 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*8:25 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:35 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§8:35 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	*8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§8:35 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	§8:35 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*5:16 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:25 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	*7:25 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Rooms Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:05 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger—Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily [illegible]
Saturday Boat don't [illegible]
For Grand Haven, [illegible] daily (Sundays excepted) [illegible]
For St. Joseph and [illegible] days excepted) [illegible]
Saturdays Boat don't [illegible]
For Green Bay and [illegible] Friday [illegible]
For Ludington, Ma[illegible] Thursday [illegible]

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There will be a noon prayer-meeting at 150 Madison street. S. A. Kean is leader to-day.

Ice-cream and music at the Temperance Coffee Rooms, 904 Cottage Grove avenue, this evening, Aug. 3.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society will be held at Room 9 Union Building at 7:30 this evening.

The writer of the latter signed "One who has seen the Centennial for $50," is asked to send his address to or call on "H," 19 Lake avenue.

The Rev. Mr. Cantine has been persuaded to take a short trip for his health. His eyes have troubled him for some time, and he finds it necessary to give them a rest.

The Chicago Athenæum evening class in elocution, under Prof. A. P. Burbank, will meet at 65 Washington street at 8 o'clock this evening. Terms, $3 for twelve lessons.

The Photographic Society held its regular meeting last evening at No. 158 State street, Mr. E. B. Green in the chair. Beyond the transaction of routine business nothing was done.

William Warren, the well-known comedian of the Boston Museum, and one of the few remaining representatives of old-school comedy, is in this city, the guest of Mr. George L. Dunlap.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 76 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 81; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 8 p. m., 29.15.

"Hemorrhage of the lungs" was the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown man found dead in bed at No. 86 School street. Deceased had been a hard drinker. His body was sent to the county undertaker for burial.

Maj. Woods, Superintendent of the new Custom-House, states that although there has been no appropriation made by the Democratic Congress for the completion of that building, they have money enough to carry on the work until the 1st of January next.

Policeman Koenig was yesterday in a sort of lethargy that is not very conducive to his good health. To-day is the ninth since the shooting occurred, and it is expected that a change, either for the better or worse, will now manifest itself. His chances are by no means so good as they were.

An item in these columns yesterday, based on false information, did Ald. Smith an injustice. It appears that the sub-contractors on the Students' Hall at Englewood failed to pay their men, and the money in his hands due the contractors was garnisheed. He says he had no other trouble, and this was unavoidable on his part.

The Executive Committee of the Hospital ship met on the Summer Cloud yesterday. Present, Mr. R. P. Derickson in the chair, and Drs. Owen, Adolphus, and Hammill. The report of the Secretary shows a total of visits to the ship since July 5 of 5,078. Total expenses, $894.37; cash on hand, $77.75; cost per capita of all provided for, 17 3-5 cents.

In accordance with the request of the Board of South Park Commissioners, shooting on the range at Lake Park will be absolutely limited to but one day of the week, namely, Saturday. Long range in the morning, short range in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon next, a meeting of the members of the Chicago and Dearborn Clubs will be held in the Club House on the range, to take definite action on several matters of vital importance to all interested in rifle-shooting, and a full attendance is greatly desired.

The German Evangelical Association took out a permit yesterday for the erection of a church edifice on the corner of Harrison and Hoyne streets. It will be a neat brick structure, with stone-capped pilasters, slate roof, and galvanized-iron cornice. The building will at first cover 40x80 feet, but in a few years it is contemplated to enlarge it so as to cover the space now occupied by the parsonage. The main audience room will be 60x40. The church will have inscribed on its front "Centennial Kirche der Evangelichen Germanschaf, 1876." It will cost $7,000. The Rev. A. Knobel is the pastor.

MUSICAL.

A promenade concert will be given at the South Park Pavilion by the Great Western Light-Guard Band this evening. The programme will be as follows: "Amazon March," Bach; overture, "Stradella," Flotow; potpourri, "Fra Diavolo," arranged by Grafe; fantasia, "On the Alps," Zickoff; potpourri, "Sunday Fair at Frankfurt," Reinbold; "Kutschke Polka," Stasny; air and chorus from the opera, "The Robbers," Verdi; overture, "Fensee," Auber; grand fantasia, "Evening in the Forest," Lumby; "Wandering Soldier," Menzel; "Side by Side Galop," Hermann. The concert begins at 8 o'clock.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

INVESTIGATION OF MRS. EDGAR'S CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT.

The investigation into the charges made by Mrs. Edgar against the management of the County Hospital was commenced yesterday by the Hospital Committee of the County Board. Col. Cleary, the Chairman, officiated as Judge-Advocate. Besides the Committee there were present Commissioners Burdick and Holden, who took part in the proceedings. Mrs. Edgar was attended by a lady friend. Warden Laughlin was present, and the room was comfortably filled up with with witnesses and employes of the establishment. After an hour of tedious waiting, the Committee were ready, and Mrs. Edgar read her charges, as follows:

THE INDICTMENT.

Neglect of patients; incompetent nurses; patients not treated alike on all days; by bribing nurses, some receive better care than others; patients have to wait on themselves when not able; suffer for want of good care; medicine not given regularly; the same spoon used for all, and the same cups of water; beds uncomfortable and alive with vermin; close air at times; sun shining in the face, and no one to close the blinds, or help them to move themselves; nurses seldom in their rooms; cross and impatient to the sick; hardly ever in at night; food at all times not fit for well persons; suffering from thirst, want of bathing, fanning, and clean clothes; kept awake nights by noise made by the Warden and family and visitors laughing, singing, and loud talking till midnight and after; also drunken nurses; some there for weeks without seeing the Warden or Matron to know them; few fans for the patients, and none in Ward H; lemons not furnished to the patients, unless to a few favored ones; patients compelled to do housework or threatened to be turned out; meat left on the plates by patients suffering with sore eyes or mouth cut up for stews or hash; food served at times in such sour, half-cooked condition as to cause loathing; patients, if asleep when meals are given, have to wait till the next. Patients with bruised or broken limbs have to wait hours to be cared for, and then, in some cases, too late to save life; improper conduct toward patients; crazy women in the rooms of those who need the most quiet; food prepared near open water-closets; dreadful scents in most of these closets; bathing-tubs not kept clean in Ward H, and patients have to clean them themselves.

She supplemented the specifications with brief comments on the condition of the patients. They would cry aloud in their agony, and beseech Heaven to spare them from further contact with the horrors of the place.

COMMISSIONER HOLDEN

replied to the charges against him, which were that he had used his office to keep incompetent nurses in the hospital. He said the statement was utterly false, and Laughlin supported his assertion.

After the reading of the rules (with comments) by Commissioner Benedick, the physicians were called in and the case opened.

Mrs. Edgar was called upon to substantiate her allegations, but before she could call any witnesses three ladies were introduced for the defense.

MRS. S. A. DOWNER,

of Kenwood, stated that she had nothing of much importance to say. She had come for a wet-nurse, and found everything comfortable and clean. She found the nurse, and presented her then to the Board. She never saw any one drunk, and found everything in good shape. She had not come to see any patient, and did not go into but one ward.

MRS. ROGERS,

the nurse, said she was in the hospital two months, and left on June 11 last, and found it a sort of Arcadia. Plenty of food of the best sort; no one compelled to get out of bed when sick; and everything was lovely to an exalted extent. She never heard any grumbling about the diet, nor saw any vermin, and she was very grateful to Mrs. Ferguson, the nurse, and to the Doctor, for their kindness to her. She was in Ward C. Never bribed the nurse for treating her well. Never heard any noise in the Warden's family. She heard some of the charges read, and, so far as she had heard, there were none of them true. The bread was cut up in the pantry. The pantry is not far from the water-closet.

MRS. HENRY HOLMES,

of 819 Prairie avenue, stated that she commenced visiting the Hospital the end of last summer, and kept it up for seven or eight months. She came every Sunday, and twice a week besides, and generally about meal times. She examined everything about the place, and devoted all her time to the care of the better class of patients. She never saw anything at all out of the way. She went into Gertaty's Ward (B), and found that she was always kind to her patients. She never saw Allard drunk, and she never saw him at all. She didn't go into his ward because of the fatigue of going up stairs. On one occasion she heard complaints from several that the tea and coffee were bad. Another thing out of the way was those wretched cockroaches, but they couldn't very well be helped. Some of the women had something in their hair, but carbolic acid remedied that. The bed-clothes were not particularly dirty. She saw vermin on patients when they first came into the hospital, but she never saw any after the patients had been cleaned. As to the bread, it was sometimes very good and sometimes very bad. The good bread was the rule, but sometimes it was horrible, and patients complained of it. The meat was not the kind of nourishing meat it ought to have been. It was a low grade of meat, but she never heard that it was bad or stale. Last winter the potatoes were very, very bad. They were complained of more than the bread. The beans were very good, but the butter was bad, and sometimes there was none. It was different in the different wards, better in some than in others. "I never tasted the butter, but I smelled it, for I couldn't help it if I went near the table." The bedding was clean, though perhaps sometimes it was a little stained. As to vermin, she saw the cockroaches and occasionally mice. One of the nurses, Mrs. Aldwell, of the surgical ward, took to drinking, and was finally discharged. She did not drink liquor; she took opiates and became stupefied. Knew Smith of Ward E. He had a reputation for getting drunk. She didn't know Allard, but she heard it said that he, too, got drunk, and once had delirium tremens. A patient knocked him down once, and the rest of the patients said it was good for him. Mrs. Aldwell died at the Woman's Refuge. The medicines were not given out of a dirty spoon. She didn't know of any one dying from neglect, and didn't believe it ever happened.

Q. (by Mrs. Edgar)—Did you ever go to the more degraded people of Ward B and talk with them and get their history?

A.—No, she had not, because she thought she could do more good to those who were better educated, because they wouldn't lie as the others. She knew Helen Foster, and heard her complain of the food. The rooms were always well ventilated. She had seen bed-bugs climbing over patients, but never lice. She never carried any lice away with her. She had never heard Helen complain of the nurse or food.

MRS. ALLEN M. YARRINGTON,

of 889 Indiana avenue, stated that she visited the hospital one Sunday to see Mrs. Wendnagel, in Ward B. Everything was clean and orderly that day. That was the visiting-day. On the Saturday-week following she went again and found Mrs. Wendnagel very low. The air in the room was fearful, and she had to get out,—she couldn't stand it. There were fifteen or twenty patients in the room. Mrs. W. complained of the air, and the nurse, and the bed-bugs. Mrs. W. said if she didn't get away she would die. When the tea was brought in the general remark was, "Here comes the cabbage-water." She didn't taste it. Mrs. Y. then removed her to the Railroad Chapel, and afterwards to the Home for the Friendless. Mrs. W. never said that she paid the nurse.

Mrs. Holmes said that Mrs. Wendnagel was penniless, but some one gave her $1, which she sent out to purchase a brush and comb.

MRS. A. F. BLAINE,

of Hyde Park, said she had been a regular visitor at the hospital for seven months, averaging once a week, and she always found everything all right. She brought luxuries for them by the armful. At meals the bread and meat were sometimes good and sometimes bad. The bed-clothing was as clean as possible. She never saw a louse in the hospital, but she saw one lone bug walking the ward. She said the building was badly ventilated, and not fit for the purpose. She then spoke of nurses taking their nights' rest, and she went for the Commissioners for not having things in proper shape. She urged the propriety of tea and coffee at dinner, and went into a discursive disquisition on the subject of hospitals and patients, which she treated in the abstract for some time.

She said she had never seen Mrs. Edgar, nor heard of her before yesterday. She never saw a nurse drunk, though she heard the thing spoken of.

Mr. Schmidt moved to take a recess until to-day at 10 a. m., and the motion prevailed.

WHITEWASHING.

It was evident to an unbiased observer that the verdict would be "nobody to blame." Mrs. Edgar did not get a fair show. After Laughlin had asked some leading questions, Mrs. Edgar requested the privilege of interogating the witnesses. Now and then she managed to get in a conundrum, but she was frequently interrupted, but finally gave it up in despair. Four or five times she tried to get a witness on the stand, but the defense pressed theirs forward on the ground that they were in a hurry to get away, though it was noticed that some of them remained at dinner after the adjournment. Only one witness was examined in support of the charges, though others were in waiting until 2 o'clock.

The case of Mrs. Wendnagel bids fair to loom into fine proportions. Mrs. W. made a great many statements to Mrs. Edgar, and on them the latter lady based some of her charges. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Edgar stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that she had seen Mrs. Wendnagel during the day, and had been informed by her that the Clerk of the County Board had visited her with a written statement to the effect that all Mrs. Edgar's charges were false. This the lady refused to sign, and was again waited on yesterday and offered inducements to go before the Board and support Laughlin's management. This Mrs. W. says she will swear to, and it may take an extra bucket of whitewash to clean up the business after all.

VACHER'S DISCLAIMER.

In connection with the foregoing, THE TRIBUNE is requested to publish the following:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: George Vacher, of the City of Chicago, residing at 76 Aberdeen street, being duly sworn says that his attention has been called to an article published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Aug. 2, 1876, headed "The County Hospital," and purporting to give a statement of George Foyle in substance that affiant (the brother-in-law of said Foyle) had said to him that the affiant had given Dr. Kauffman $10 to obtain his admission into the County Hospital, and that Dr. Kauffman had said that he could not possibly receive him without it. Affiant saith that he never at any time so stated to said George Foyle or to any other person, nor did he ever pay said Dr. Kauffman $10 or any other sum for Foyle's admission to the County Hospital, nor did said Dr. Kauffman ever demand any pay from affiant for admitting Foyle to said hosdital. GEORGE VACHER.

Subscribed and sworn to this 2d August, A. D. 1876. ROBERT F. WINSLOW, Notary Public.

COOK CO. SAVINGS BANK.

ITS CREDITORS WANT THEIR MONEY.

Another meeting of creditors of the Cook County Savings Bank was held at Workingmen's Hall, on Halsted street, near Chicago avenue, last evening. The object was to hear the report of the Committee appointed to select an attorney to examine the Assignee's account, and to advise the depositors as to the best course for them to pursue. There were thirty persons present, including two women. Mr. A. Wait was elected Chairman and Mr. Nelson Secretary.

Mr. Wait, from the Committee, reported that the services of F. A. Smith had been secured to look after the Assignee, and make a report regarding the assets of the bank. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Smith, being present, was asked to make a statement. He said he had called on the Assignee, Mr. Duir, and saw the assignment by which the assets were assigned to him. The substance of the document was that all the assets were to be transferred to Mr. Duir for the purpose: first, of collecting all the credits of the bank, including notes and balance due on stocks and subscriptions; and, second, to distribute the assets when collected, after retaining his own fees and commissions, among the creditors of the bank; and if there was any balance left to pay it over to the bank; if there was not sufficient realized from the assets to pay the creditors in full, he was to pay them pro rata. The assignment was made by the President of the bank, Mr. Ogden. Mr. Duir had given him as the assets: Notes made by Taylor & Wright to the amount of $125,000. Taylor was formerly Vice-President of the bank, and seemed to have used his position, owing to the negligence of the President, for the purpose of loaning his firm a large amount of money. This must have been funds received from the depositors, as the bank had a capital of only $100,000, a quarter of which had not been paid in. Suits had been commenced to recover on the notes, the issue being the partnership of Mason and Slader, who were said to be worth half a million apiece. Mason and Slader and another were limited partners in the firm of Taylor & Wright, and the question to be decided was, whether they, whose names do not appear on the notes, could be held liable. The attorneys pressing the suits were confident of success. There was another suit for $15,000 on an indemnity bond pending at Albany New York, judgment having been obtained in the lower court, but an appeal had been taken. There were also among the assets two promissory notes of B. V. Paige for $1,700, which were good; a claim against Henry Clews for $3,800; another against the Fourth National Bank for $700, which would yield $400; also unpaid stock amounting to $72,000, of which it was estimated $10,000 was collectable. Notice of suit had been served. As to Mr. Duir, he had not been able to learn anything to his detriment, the attorneys and others regarding him as a straightforward, honest man. He, however, suggested that he be required to give a bond. He would not advise the putting of the bank into bankruptcy, since it would be detrimental to the interests of the depositors. So far, the interests of the stockholders and depositors had been identical, but what a month might bring forth he could not tell.

In reply to a question, he said the liabilities were $145,000, including the depositors' accounts. He had learned from Mr. Bouton that the bank had been run for several months on contributions of some of the stockholders.

Mr. Duir said it was not customary for Assignees to give bonds; the Creditors had nothing to do with the matter; the Directors had appointed him, having confidence in his integrity; and if the creditors went to the directors, and they requested him to give a bond, he did not think there would be any difficulty about it.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Duir is hereby requested to give a bond in the penal sum of $100,000, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge his duties as Assignee of the Cook County Savings Bank, and faithfully account for all moneys that may come into his hands as such Assignee, in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of assignment to him; and that the Directors of said bank be requested to aid Mr. Duir in furnishing said bond.

On motion, Mr. Smith was instructed to present the resolution to the Directors, he having been selected as the attorney of the depositors.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

THE TAX-FIGHTERS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COUNTY COURT YESTERDAY.

The morning session of the County Court and the greater part of the afternoon, yesterday, was devoted to arguments pro and con (mostly pro) on two very trivial objections to the tax-levy. The first was to the extension of the taxes of Hyde Park for "corporate" instead of "village" purposes, and the second to the appropriation of money by the Town of Lake to supply a deficiency caused by a "misappropriation" of funds. As to the former, it was urged that the error could not be amended, or, rather, corrected, but an examination of the statute disclosed that amendment was in the power of the Court upon information. Regarding the latter, it was contended that taxes could not be levied to restore "embezzled" funds. This proposition was attacked as at variance with the facts, the money not having been "embezzled," but one fund was borrowed from and the sum placed to the credit of another fund, and expended for the benefit of the town, thus making a deficiency, which it was sought to cover by the levy. Both objections were, of course, overruled.

The Court held, as to Mr. Borden's point that the State Board of Equalization had assessed 50 per cent of the fair cash value of property, that if it was a new point he would not countenance perjury; but in the cases cited he had found none that overturned such an assessment. If it were an open question he would say, on first blush, that the assessment was bad; but the Supreme Court seemed to have called such assessments good; and it seemed to have been decided in several cases, where the case was prominently before that Court, that the statute was only directory; and, as long as uniformity was kept up, they would not disturb the valuations or the assessments. The objection was overruled.

The next objection, that the statute was unconstitutional, in that it permitted a division of "railroad track," involved a question which seemed to have been before the Courts. To his mind the Legislature meant to say that each mile of track and right of way had the same value wherever located; but the State Board and the Supreme Court of the United States had taken a different view, and the assessment of the Rock Island Road was much larger in Cook County than in others, but in the distribution of the tax it appeared that the property in Cook was taxed in Will County to a large extent, and so on over the road. This seemed to have been sustained, and the objection was therefore overruled.

Regarding the objection that the city appropriation ordinance was never passed, he held that the Common Council was continued in office by the adoption of the charter of '72, and the words "Common Council" in the enacting-clause were right. It was his impression that the spirit of the statute intended that the old officers were to exercise their office under the same name as under the old act.

The Court then adjourned.

KNIFE AND PISTOL.

ONE MAN SHOT AND TWO OTHERS STABBED—A GENERAL FREE FIGHT.

They had a blue row up on Stewart avenue and Barber street last evening, among the Irish and other foreigners that reside in that locality, and it ended only in the shooting of one man, perhaps fatally, and the slashing of several others. As nearly as can be ascertained, Jim Bailey, a ruffian of the first water, and until recently a conductor in the employ of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, has been almost "blue-mowlded for want of a batin'" for some time, and has particulary vented his spleen towards Kermon Dollard and his two brothers, residing at No. 71 Stewart avenue. One night recently, Bailey, in one of his drunken fits, drew a revolver and fired into a crowd, among which the Dollard family was ably represented. They took the insult home to themselves, and last evening determined to clear out the Bailey and his minions, comprising a family named O'Brien, residing at No. 11 Barber street. The O'Briens claim to be lineal descendents of the "Bowld Boy of Glengall," and themselves have a Shamus whom they consider as good as the best of them in handling a shillelah. How the fight commenced last evening, can only be surmised, as the only authentic account of the affair begins with the three Dollard brothers, after the style of the Roman Horatii, pursuing the Curi, or O'Briens, as they choose to denominate themselves. Shamus O'Brien was doing most of the fighting, however, and kept valiantly retreating towards home. Upon arriving there, the O'Briens—Shamus, Con, and Thomas, their father—were obliged to retreat within, and as they did so were joined by their mother, who fulminated to a considerable extent and held the gate against the Dollards. She was enrolling herself on the scroll of fame as high up as the famous defender of the bridge, Horatio Cocles, when suddenly Kermon Dollard planted the butt of his revolver between her two eyes, and the pass was won. In the meantime Shamus had mounted the steps to his house, from where he commanded a full view of the situation. Seeing his mother struck senseless, he drew a revolver and shot the offending Kermon Dollard through the abdomen, inflicting a very dangerous wound. This closed the evening's war-dance. Dr. J. A. Mead was called to attend the wounded, and an ice-wagon volunteered to form the ambulance corps, but its services were not needed. Kerman Dollard was found to be quite seriously wounded in the left side of the abdomen, but the physician does not think the wound will necessarily prove fatal. Con O'Brien was found to be cut in the face quite badly by a knife in the hands of one of the Dollards, and Thomas O'Brien was suffering from two deep stabs, one in the arm and the other in the back of the neck, but none are at all serious. Officers Otto and O'Brien arrived upon the scene soon after its occurrence, and landed Casey Cahill, a retainer of the Dollards, who is supposed to have stabbed old man O'Brien, and Jack O'Brien, who did the shooting, in the West Twelfth Street Station. During the melee a half dozen heads were mashed by base-ball bats and other missiles, occasioning a sufficient number of family feuds to last the city for a year or two. Altogether the O'Briens have lost their prowess, the Dollards have, perhaps, lost a member of the family, the gossip of the neighborhood, Bailey, has a split crown, and Casey Cahill stands a good chance of going to a marble-front residence in Joliet. And yet none of them are happy, but are aching for another fight.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $2,900.

The Committee on Local Assessments was called to meet yesterday, but no quorum was present.

Col. John Moody, of Caspar Butz's department, has the whooping-cough. He has the sympathy of his friends.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds is called to meet in the City-Clerk's office on Friday at 3 o'clock.

Officers Lafayette Gardner and Peter Kelly, of the Police Department, were yesterday bounced for inattention to duty.

Chief-Engineer Fairchild, of Marinette, Wis., was in town yesterday and took pleasure in being shown the Chicago Fire Department.

Mike Bailey yesterday demolished the old frame structure on the corner of Oakley and Park avenues. The Fire Department assisted.

The Special Committee appointed to select a portion of the city's property which could as well as not be disposed of is called to meet on Monday at 3 p. m.

Somebody has evinced a desire to economize in the expenditure for carpet wherewith to cover the floor of the new quarters for the Law Department, for that article has been purchased, and is not of the finest quality.

The office of Tax-Commissioner McGrath, who resigned, has been closed and work suspended. The names have been stricken from the pay-rolls.

City-Assessor Dennehy yesterday sent in his resignation to the Mayor. It was accepted.

Ald. Rawleigh stated yesterday that he believed the Council would agree to allow the county to build the entire Court-House, and that the formal request for such an arrangement would be made by the Council at its next meeting.

There has been some talk about the Council's taking a rest for two weeks or two months, exactly which is not stated. There seems to be very little prospect that it will be done, because of the amount and importance of the work on hand.

The receipts from licenses yesterday were $4,500. The results of the prosecution of delinquent saloon-keepers have been so plainly manifest and of such good effect, that an annual crusade against those small tax-fighters will be made, and it will not be confined to saloon-keepers.

Mayor Heath yesterday requested Supt. Hickey to strictly enforce Mayor Colvin's order in relation to the poisoning of unmuzzled dogs. The coming of the dog-days will prove disastrous to the canines, as the patrolmen will be supplied with "doctored" meat to feed the innumerable "Schneiders" roaming the streets.

Mr. Holmes, one of the officials of the Chicago City Railway Company, called upon the Board of Public Works yesterday in reference to the paving of State street from Jackson sereet to Hamnon court, and although he could not say whether or not the railway company would agree to pave between the tracks, he was inclined to think that it would do so. A final answer will be made to-morrow, when the Board of Public Works and a delegation of citizens meet to decide the paving question.

There has been no change made in regard to the reductions in salaries and number men. The policemen who are to get the G. B. (grand bounce) will be reported to Superintendent Hickey this morning by the sub-heads of the force. The firemen have already gone, and the Board of Public Works have made their changes, but have not yet fixed the salaries of those who will stay. The whole matter will probably be fixed before the close of the week, and the departments running under the new regime, unless the Council should think that more could be lopped off and should put in its own oar to upset the plans of those who claim to know what is the best thing to do.

The Board of Public Works, the Mayor, and Col. Davis, the Inspector of the Government Light-House Board, yesterday visited the crib to see about replacing the light-tower and light which were washed away by the memorable severe storm of a few months ago. A light there is absolutely necessary, and will undoubtedly be erected. For many months, even years, the Board has tried to have the Government put a large and powerful light-house upon the crib; but, by a misunderstanding, they were given to think that the Government would do it if the city would give up half of the deck of the crib for the Government's use. This the city would not do, and the mistaken notions which seems to have arisen between the city and the Government officials have been removed. Therefore the desired light is expected.

The popular loan can now lay claim to popularity with some reasonable degree of propriety. Just $63,000 were yesterday subscribed. Haskell & Parker took $25,000; the Merchants' Saving, Loan, and Trust Company invested $20,000; John Hussey, $2,000; Patrick Lynch, $1,000; Mr. McNamara, $1,000; Mr. Odon, $500; Mr. Longley, $500; and H. W. Hull, of Baltimore County, Md., $13,000. The receipt of so much in one day, and the fact that the amount has been increasing daily, together with the fact that those who have subscribed have done so without having previously announced any intention of so doing, while there are many who have been negotiating, make the prospects very bright indeed, and the success of the financial scheme almost sure. That is, it is sure that the $1,000,000 will soon all be taken. The employes are much relieved, and are looking for a pay day with much expectancy.

Some of the Aldermen are confident that the Board of Public Works will be abolished and one man put in as Commissioner of Public Works, should the subject be broached in the next session of the Council. The reasons for the Aldermanic opinion are not very clearly expressed further than that John O'Neil is working for the place and is relying on the North Side Ring to help him in. It is well known that Mr. O'Neil has been for some time very anxious to have a position on the Board, and that ex-Mayor Colvin appointed him as Mr. Prindiville's successor. The persecutions which Mr. P. has been subjected to, and the malice and evil-intent displayed in those persecutions, point strongly to crookedness upon the part of the persecutors. The recent investigation made by the Grand Jury was directed more against Mr. Prindiville than against the Board, but it was as fruitless, and the effort to calumniate a gentleman was despicable.

WATER.

The North Side Water-Works are now pumping about 42,000,000 gallons of water daily, the maximum capacity of the engines being 74,000,000 gallons per day. The cost for doing this immense work is calculated to be $10.81 3-5 for every million of gallons, which would amount to a little over $454 per day as the total cost. The new West Side Water-Works will have a maximum capacity of 30,000,000 gallons, and will probably be in running order between this date and the 1st of September. In conversation with Mr. Prindiville, President of the Board of Public Works, yesterday, a TRIBUNE reporter learned that the work now going on at the new Water-Works consists entirely of putting the finishing touches to things. The engines and boilers are being covered with asbestos, preparatory to inclosing them in wooden jackets. The stand-pipe has not yet been put up, but will probably be up by the middle of next week. By the 1st of September, if not a little sooner than that date, the people of the West Side will be enjoying the benefits of the new Water-Works.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Board meets to-day in special session, but with nothing specially to do.

State's-Attorney Reed is attending the Buffalo races and enjoying a much-needed recreation.

Since the adjournment of the Grand Jury the increase of prisoners in the jail has been very rapid, averaging about ten a day. At this rate the County Board will have to enlarge the jail facilities before the 1st of September. The Sheriff is happy, however.

Messrs. McGovern and Connell, jail-keepers, got into a spirited discussion yesterday as to their relative abilities at wood-sawing. It resulted in a wager of $25 a side to test their capacities. The trial occurs at an early day in the jail-yard, and the quantity of wood will be one cord.

The Special Committee appointed to look into the necessity of building an amphitheatre in connection with the new County Hospital did its work yesterday, and will submit a majority and minority report to the Board Monday. The majority report will be in favor of the amphitheatre.

Commissioner Schmidt announced two weeks ago that he proposed to introduce a resolution before the Board providing for advertising for coal for the county another year. He has not kept his promise, however, for some reason or another. The present contractor's contract expired two months ago.

F. E. Jones & Bro., whose property was levied on a few days ago for taxes by the County Collector, came forward yesterday and paid their dues, amounting to $1,300. The only new levies made during the day were on W. H. Plasterage, No. 1485 Prairie avenue, and W. H. Shepard, North Clark street, to satisfy small claims.

The Sheriff's office pay-roll was not approved or audited by the Board Monday, which causes that department considerable indignation. Those kept out of their money have an idea that there is some prejudice and spite in the matter, and they thirst alike for vengeance and their pay. The suffering among the employes is said to be intense.

A gentleman all the way from Canalport avenue sought the Committee on Equalization yesterday, but did not find it. He had received a letter from some imaginary party informing him that he had been assessed on $5,000 worth of property, and the assessment could be reduced for a consideration. The figures were so large and his complaint was so loud that in the absence of the Committee he looked at his assessment on the books and found it to be $100. He left satisfied that some one had been trying to swindle him. There were no further complaints, the Committee being otherwise engaged most of the day.

An attorney filed into the Criminal Court yesterday having no higher purpose than to add another chapter and several more baskets of literature to the Evans-Callaghan-South-Side imbroglio about the right to the office of Collector. He wanted to file a petition in the name of one John W. Norton, asking leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto against Michael Evans, calling upon him to show upon what authority he claims to hold, or be entitled to, the office of Collector. The document is a singular paper, and its purpose appears to be to further muddle the Court's mind and complicate the South-Town troubles. The petition lacked the signature of the State's-Attorney, and was not entertained.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The petition asking the County Board to submit the question of the abolition of township organization to the people at the next general election was referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts Monday. The reference to this Committee is understood to mean that the people will not have the opportunity to vote upon the question. In the first place, the County Attorney, months ago, befogged the Board in the matter, and induced it to purchase "opinions" to the effect that the township machinery could not be abolished legally. Next, he caused these "opinions" to be published as a campaign document, at the county's expense, and subsequently had them distributed where it was thought they would have the best effect. Half of the documents, however, can now be purchased by the junk-dealers as old paper by application to the Board. The expense incurred upon the advice of Mr. Rountree in this matter was not far short of $1,000. In the second place, the members of the Committee to which the matter has been referred are country members, and think township organization a good thing, hence will report accordingly. Thus the labors of the Citizens' Association in getting an intelligent expression from the public on the subject promises to be in vain for the dual causes given.

STONE FOR THE COURT-HOUSE.

Now that the county and city authorities have practically adopted plans for the new Court-House, the greater question of the stone to be used assumes additional importance. Several of the stone men who have been silly enough to throw away money in providing excursions and wine for the Commissioners were around yesterday, all of whom were confident they would finally win. The selection of stone is in the hands of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service, composed of Messrs. Lonergan, Schmidt, Conly, Guenther, Johnson, Cleary, Carroll, and McCaffrey. That they will disagree, however, is evident, for at least two of them are known to favor Lemont stone, while five are inclined to adopt some kind of sandstone. The city is represented by a committee of five, one of whom is on record in favor of sandstone, and another is said to be of the same opinion. It is seen, then, that unless a change of opinion is wrought, sandstone will triumph over limestone in the character of the material for the Court-House, even if those who are not committed be counted for limestone. When this phase of the question is settled, then comes the choice between quarries, when the fight will be an earnest one. The County Board Committee, so far as is known, is divided between four quarries,—the Buena Vista, Amherst, Bedford, and Aux Sable, the preference standing in the order of the names. Of the preferences of the city authorities nothing is known beyond the fact that one member of the Committee, the Chairman, certified to the excellency of the Amherst stone to the County Board Monday. It is not safe, however, to undertake to cross this part of the stream until it is reached, in view of the uncertain result of the influences at work on all sides.

CRIMINAL.

Annie Williams of "Biler" avenue, and Hattie Brooks, of Clark street, were yesterday sent to the Criminal Court in $300 bail each for robbing visitors to their dens of pocket-money.

W. M. Smith, a liquor-dealer at No. 281 West Madison street, was held in $500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Hoyne, for having unstamped cases of whisky in his possession.

George Harrison appropriated a box of ladies' shoes from A. Putnam, of No. 48 Lake street, and now he repines in the Armory, and stands a fair chance of going for a shoemaker in the town of Joliet.

Dennis B. Callahan was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on charge of selling liquor and cigars, at No. 461 Milwaukee avenue, without a license. The case was continued till this morning at 10 o'clock, under $1,000 bonds.

Thomas Wiggins, a colored man, formerly in the employ of M. Kronberg & Co., jewelry dealers at No. 159 State street, is locked up in Central Station for stealing $50 worth of truck from his employers. Part of the goods were recovered by Detective Simmons and Jay M. Scott.

Delia McDonald, in her wanderings for filthy lucre yesterday, strolled into the Hotel Frankfurt, at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, and not finding what she wanted, spirited away several tablecloths to a neighboring pawn-shop. For all of which she was locked up in the Armory last evening.

Charles Oesten and Celia Anderson loved not wisely but too well. A child will be born (according to present appearances) to Celia, and she will call him (or her, as the sex may be) Charles Oesten, Jr. To secure the result she had the lovng Charles arrested for bastardy. He came up before Justice Foote yesterday, and was placed under bonds of $1.200 to await trial.

Detective Morgan arrived from Elkhorn, Wis., yesterday, bringing with him a horse and buggy stolen July 27, from Nelson Ludington, President of the Fifth National Bank in this city. The thieves were two vagrants who gave the names of Robert Arnett and John Pendleton. They pleaded guilty, and for very good reasons chose to stand trial in Elkhorn rather than await trial in Chicago's County Jail.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A regular meeting of the Village Trustees was held Tuesday evening in the village offices. A number of interested persons were present, who had supposed some steps would be taken towards electing a new Village Treasurer, or investigating the bond of the present Treasurer, whose recent failure would, of course, vacate the office.

There were present President Huse and Trustees Connors, Davis, Dewey, Gage, and Iglehart. A communication from the Pioneer Fire Company was read by the Clerk, stating that the company believed that their interest would be increased and the company thus rendered more efficient by the purchase of uniforms; that they had raised $100 for that purpose, and needed $100 more, which sum they wished the Board to appropriate for that purpose. The petition was referred to the Committee on Fire and Police.

A communication was received from Ira A. Holly, Chief Engineer of the Water-Works, stating that he had issued an order changing the watches of his assistants as he was authorized by his contract to do, and that his first assistant, Bannister by name, had refused to obey the order, giving as his reason that the Water-Works Committee had told him not to change his watch without their permission. This was supplemented by a communication from the Superintendent, stating that Bannister had also refused to obey his orders in that respect. The Water-Works Committee denied having given any orders in regard to the watches to be kept, and the communications were referred to them for an immediate report, which was given to the effect that the authority of the Superintendent and Chief Engineer should be maintained. The report was adopted, and should Bannister still prove fractious he will no doubt be bounced. He is the same man with whom the old Board had so much trouble, and should his labors be discontinued it would undoubtedly promote peace and quietude at the works.

The resignation of Merril Ladd as Village Treasurer was read by the Clerk. On motion of Dr. Davis, it was laid on the table for one week, and an ordinance was adopted requiring him to make a report to the Board, as required by an ordinance of the village, in one week.

A large number of bills, amounting to over $2,000, were audited, and ordered paid as soon as there was money in the Treasury.

An ordinance amending an ordinance concerning water-works was read, amending the same so as to reduce the water-tax on fountains. It was adopted.

H. F. Coulson was allowed a rebate on his sidewalk assessment, in accordance with his petition.

Mr. Iglehart presented an ordinance for the claying and graveling of Davis street from the lake to Ridge avenue, by special assessment. It was adopted in place of one nearly similar presented a week ago.

On motion, the Board adjourned for one week, at which time the report of the Treasurer will be received, which will be of interest, as it will show whether the village funds are all right, or the bondsmen will have to come down.

A SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In the divorce case of Flint vs. Flint, the facts show that the defendant was a spirit-medium, who was in the habit of opening communications from believers in Spiritualism, sent to deceased friends, and, after acquainting himself with the contents of them, resealing the letters carefully, and sending answers to suit the inquirers. These letters were recorded in memorandum-books, which came into possession of Flint's wife, the plaintiff, and among the number is one containing queries purporting to be sent to the spirit-land by the present American Minister to England, who wants more information, it seems, about his illustrious English ancestors than is to be found in the Herald's College.

A WORLD OF THANKS IS DUE
to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the Quillaya Saponaria, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its bark gives to the fragrant Sozodont much of its unrivaled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.
By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

STOREY ON TILDEN.

The Old Man Knows Sammy Only as a Shrewd Railroad Lawyer and Creature of John Morrissey.

All Representations that Tilden Is a Reformer "Are Utterly False and Fraudulent," and "Part of a Scheme of Political Deception."

"Tilden Has Never Made, by His Own Political Acts, Any National Political Reputation."

From the Chicago Times, June 27.

To the people generally, Mr. Tilden is a political unknown. He has only been heard of as a sharp railway lawyer, and a *shrewd operator in the peculiar and incomprehensible politics of New York*, who was elected Governor of that State *upon the motion of John Morrissey*, and who as Governor made a little fuss about a local "Canal Ring," concerning which nobody out of New York has any knowledge or feels any interest. It is vehemently asserted by one set of New York politicians that Mr. Tilden is a "reformer." It is just as vehemently asserted by another equally respectable and veracious set of New York politicians that all representations and pretensions that Mr. Tilden is a reformer, or has ever reformed anything, are *utterly false and fraudulent representations, constituting part of a grand scheme of political deception*. Of the merits of this characteristic New York controversy, the public generally have no knowledge. Whether Tilden be the great political reformer which his friends assert, or the great political humbug and fraud which his opponents assert, the public at large is totally unable to decide, *for Tilden has never made, by his own political acts, any national political reputation.* Nationally, he is only known as *a conspicuous local politician.*

But by dint of the active and persistent *blowing* and log-rolling of his New York admirers, and especially by the persistent but not very rational efforts of a partisan "organ" called the *World*, the *name* of S. J. Tilden has come to be recognized throughout the country as a word signifying Hard Money. It is not because Mr. Tilden has won fame by an effective personal championship of true money. Mr. Benton gained the soubriquet of Old Bullion by striking sturdy blows against a fraudulent fiscal system; but no man can cite *a single notable deliverance by Mr. Tilden* against the more fraudulent system instituted by the iniquitous Legal-Tender acts. The name of Benton suggested to every American the vigorous character or the illustrious champion of "mint-drops" who bore that name; the name of Tilden suggests *nothing that is nationally known of its owner*—it is merely a word-symbol of a faction or combination in the interest of a particular purpose. The difference of the two cases is that between a public man who brought himself into conspicuity by the tremendous force of his own character, and a man who has been *brought forward by combination and intrigue.*

The scheme to make Mr. Tilden a Presidential candidate very naturally transferred to St. Louis, pending the Convention, the perennial row which enlivens the crooked and corrupt politics of New York. According to all accounts, the sweltering town that lies broiling on a bed of red-hot-limestone at the other end of the bridge has been literally taken possession of by rival mobs from New York City. The incommodious hotels and reeking bar-rooms are crammed with sweating, swearing politicians from every part of the country; but everywhere, above the profane din of every suffocating crowd, rises the hoarse roar of the swearing, fighting, rival New York City mobs. Outsiders do not understand what this New York row is about. The politicians, like the politics, of New York, are beyond ordinary comprehension.

From the Chicago Times, June 28.

Mr. Dorsheimer (one of Tilden's chief operators at St. Louis) seems to be a man who is apt to let his words imply a good deal more than he intends to express. His statement that Gen. McClellan's repudiation of the Democratic party "peace platform" of 1864 in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination was instigated by Mr. Tilden, carried the implication that Tilden, after assisting in the construction of that platform, and without manifesting any dissent in any public way, went privately to McClellan and got him to repudiate a political deliverance which Tilden lacked the political independence and manliness to disown. At St. Louis, on Monday, Mr. Dorsheimer addressed a delegation of Tammanyites (anti-Tilden) in the following words: "Gentlemen, you know you do not represent 500 voters in the City of New York, and your only object is to create a defection, that you may profit by it." The plain implication of this is that all but a number less than 500 of the virtuous followers of Boss Tweed have gone over to Sam Tilden. If the Kelly crowd at St. Louis do not represent 500 Tammanyite voters, who is it that represents the rest of that large gang of precious rascals who have so long misruled and plundered New York City? The plain inference from Mr. Dorsheimer's statement is that *Tilden represents the greater part of the Tammany gang.*

From the Chicago Times, June 30.

The worst blow which the St. Louis Convention could have given to Gov. Tilden, after nominating him for the Presidency, was dealt yesterday by the nomination of Tom Hendricks for Vice-President. The object in thus presenting to the country the ludicrous spectacle of two horses tied together by the tails and going in opposite directions, was to carry Indiana for the Tilden side at the October election. Tilden is known as the most pronounced embodiment of hostility to the atrocious legal-tender swindle, and of the demand for the specie basis, in all America. He is for that reason especially obnoxious to the legal-tender-swindle lunatics who compose the greater part of all political combinations in the semi-barbarous Commonwealth of Morton and Hendricks. Tom Hendricks is the most conspicuous Indiana representative of the legal-tender lunacy; not because he has any positive opinions upon the subject (he was never known to have a positive opinion upon any subject), but because he is a thorough, ingrained demagogue, capable of espousing any charlataury to gain the applause of voting idiots. Tilden and Hendricks are politically the very polar opposites of each other. But to elect Tilden it is necessary that he should get the votes of New York, and to get the votes of New York it is deemed essential that Indiana should vote in October against the Hayes party, and, to compass that result, it was thought best by the political hucksters in St. Louis to debauch the virtue of Tilden's nomination by this shameful and most unnatural liaison. *The arrangement is one of brazen, palpable, shameless dishonesty. It is an example of such political whoremongering as defamed the old Bourbon party in its worst days of corruption, and rendered it a stench in the nostrils of honest men.* Instead of helping to elect Tilden, it is most likely to help the other way. For, an arrangement so offensive with the *stench of political dishonesty* cannot fail to excite the indignation as well as the contempt of a great many voters who believe that there is still such a thing as honesty in politics that is worth contending for.

FIRES.

AT DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 2.—An unoccupied dwelling, belonging to Mr. White, in this city, was fired by an incendiary last night at about midnight and damaged about $500. It was evidently set by a resident scoundrel, and is but one of a series of similar burnings on that street. The detectives are close on the fellow's track, and may yet have him for Court, which sits next week.

AT MOORE'S STATION, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—Six tenement houses at Moore's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, belonging to Moore's mines, were burned last night. The loss is about $6,000. It is supposed to be the work of "Molly Maguires."

AT M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Bigelow House stables were destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $2,000; no insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

I. N. G.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—Adjutant-General Hilliard to-day issued arms to the Jacksonville Light Guard, just organized, with James M. Swales, Captain; William J. Watt, First, and John J. Springer, Second Lieutenant. The company is assigned to the Fifth Regiment. The Morgan County Cadets, of the same place, are also in process of formation. Capt. A. S. Wentworth, and other officers of the Glenn Rifles, Mount Sterling, have also been commissioned, and Capt. H. E. Selby, of Keokuk Junction, as Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Gen. A. C. Ducat, commanding.

Special order No. 10, just issued, forms the tenth battalion Illinois National Guard of the Dwight Guards, Streator Vetnrans, Pontiac Guards, Joliet Citizens' Corps, and Odell Guards.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Lake region, stationary, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, clearer, fair weather, and possibly in the two first sections occasional rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	30.12	71	71	N. E., light	......	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.08	74	59	N., fresh	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.05	73	57	N., fresh	......	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.03	76	57	N., fresh	......	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.03	71	75	N., fresh	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.03	72	80	N., fresh	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 72. Minimum, 68.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Alpena	30.10	66	Calm	......	Clear.
Buffalo	30.14	71	E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	29.79	73	S. E., brisk	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.02	64	N.W., fresh	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.13	67	E., fresh	......	Fair.
Davenport	30.01	74	N.E., gentle	......	Fair.
Detroit	30.07	72	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.95	65	Calm	......	Fair.
Escanaba	30.04	72	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Pt. Gibson	29.88	74	N. E., light	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.06	72	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Port Huron	30.10	70	N. E., light	......	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.98	74	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Marquette	30.01	74	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.06	70	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.92	73	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Rochester	30.15	72	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.06	72	E., fresh	......	Fair.

SPEAKER KERR.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—A special to the *Enquirer* from Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, Va., says Speaker Kerr's symptoms to-night are very unfavorable, and his condition is regarded as critical.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS—RAYMOND—Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, the Hon. B. W. Raymond, by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, Mr. J. W. Brooks, Jr., and Miss Minnie L. Raymond.

DEATHS.

MINER—In this city, Aug. 2, Phebe P., wife of S. G. Miner, aged 55 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 439 Belden-av., to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill by carriages. Friends of the family invited.

☞ Dover and Littleton, N. H., papers please copy.

VIERLING—Aug. 2, of summer complaint, Louis Walter, only son of Frank C. and Margaret Vierling, aged 3 months and 9 days.

"And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flower she most did love;
She knew she should find him again
In the fields of light above."

Funeral Thursday from parents' residence, No. 369 Third-av., at 10 a. m., by carriage to Oak Woods.

CHANDLER—Aug. 2, Mrs. Laura B. Chandler, mother of T. E. Chandler, Esq., aged 74 years 8 months and 2 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, No. 435 North Dearborn-st., to-day at 3 p. m.

Her remains will be taken East.

HOHN—Aug. 1, Kate, wife of John Hohn, in her 28th year.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 482 Twenty-ninth-st., this day at 1 p. m.

JOHNSON—Aug. 1, Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of Andrew and Margaret Johnson, aged 23 years.

Funeral from family residence, No. 18 Hein-st., North Side, at 11 o'clock Thursday. Aug. 3, by cars to Calvary Cemetery at 1 o'clock.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRST WARD MINUTE-MEN.

The First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters, Grand Central Hotel, Market street, near Madison, for drill and parade. Persons wishing to join be on hand early.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

Company A, Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men of the First Ward, meet for drill this evening at their new quarters in the Central Hotel, Market street. Members who have already signed the roll will please be present, and also those who wish to join. Enlistments for Company B are being made.

MEDICAL.

SMITH'S
Green Mountain Renovator

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, White Swellings, Heart Disease, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Recommended by eminent Physicians. See circulars. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale Western Agents, H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. With patients from a distance we will contract to pay all traveling and other expenses if we fail to effect a radical cure. No charge for consultation or examination. DRS. MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

68 & 70 Wabash-av.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
SALES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, Wednesday, Aug. 2.
FURNITURE AND CROCKERY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

THE LARGEST AUCTION SALE
OF
Furniture, Carpets,
AND
FIXTURES,

Ever held in Chicago, will be made commencing Monday, Aug. 14, and continuing every day from 10 to 3, until closed out.

THE GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL,

Chicago, Market-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale House, consisting of 200 ROOMS, ALL RECENTLY FURNISHED as only FIRST-CLASS HOTELS are, and every article so little worn and soiled as to be really new. The entire Furniture and Fixtures of the five-story Hotel, costing a short time since $50,000, will be closed out as above.

The Silverware, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture and Fixtures, will be sold Thursday, the 17th.

Such an opportunity for Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-House Keepers, and the public to obtain goods of the very best style and manufacture, and perfect condition has never been afforded in the West.

Terms of sale cash. Parties purchasing large amounts can make arrangements for time by applying before sale to J. Appleton Wilson, at the hotel.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At Our Friday's Sale, Aug. 4, at 9:30 a. m.,
We have peremptory orders to close out
25 Rolls Wool and Ingrain Carpets,
20 ROLLS OIL CLOTHS,

Marble-Top Tables, Side-Boards, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, all first-class goods from a leading city dealer. A full line

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

New and used Carpets, and General Household Goods, Bedding, Stoves, Office and Library Desks, General Merchandise, etc. One SWIFT COFFEE-MILL, cost $50.
Under chattel mortgage, one splendid

CHICKERING PIANO.

The entire furniture private residence.
1,500 vols. standard and miscellaneous books.
Immense sale. Attend for bargains.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

ELEGANT LANDAU at AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at our Store, one elegant Landau; cost $1,500; to be sold under chattel mortgage. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

500 Lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction, Thursday Morning, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock. All fresh new goods.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.